

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 26th March 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at half-past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Before we commence our work, I wish to congratulate the Andhra Members, on their success in their efforts to get an Andhra State. I wish them all success. One hundred and forty-one Members of this Assembly will secede and form the legislature of the new State. Of these 141 Members, we have one Member who is known as the Father of this House and he is Mr. Koti Reddi. Mr. Shanmugam and Mr. Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu were with us in the last Assembly also.

“ This will be the last session. But we are going to have another meeting probably next month, to discuss the proposals about the Andhra State.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Because the Andhra State is going to be formed, we are going to speak in English from to-day onwards.” (Cheers.)

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ In the matter of questions and answers, it looks as though this Assembly is not sovereign and that the Ministry alone is sovereign. The Constitution says that this country is a people's sovereign republic.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member has not raised any point of order or any such thing. What is it that he wants to know? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Is it a half-hour debate on the statement made by the Hon. Speaker? ”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I rise on a point of order to raise the following points :—

(1) The Ministry has no right to say that it will not answer short notice questions.

(2) The Ministry has no right to delay answers to questions beyond a reasonable limit.

(3) The Ministry has no right to say that it will not answer particular questions in the public interest.

“ This Assembly is sovereign and the Cabinet is responsible to us. It is not as though the Cabinet is the overall sovereign body. Any rules which have been made previously regarding the business of this Assembly must be within the limits laid down by the Constitution. The Constitution guarantees to us the right to get

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answers and it is not open to the Ministers to say that they will not answer any particular question or that they will answer it at their own will, and this right overrides the rights of this Assembly."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Sri Krishna Rao first began to speak without stating his point of order. This is a bad practice, and I hope he will not repeat this in the Andhra State Assembly.

" Apart from that, I do not want to defend the Ministers. I, however, wish to point out that they have a right to say that they cannot answer particular questions in the public interest. They have also got the right to waive or not to waive the usual period of notice prescribed for questions."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I may say that short notice questions are being answered and will be answered at once wherever possible. It is only when information has got to be obtained, we have to wait till the receipt of the information."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, you were good enough to say that you were not going to defend the Ministers. I am very glad to note that. But I request you to defend the rights of Members when these rights are being trampled upon."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Nobody is trampling on the rights of Members.

" This is the question hour, and this is not the time for us to discuss about short notice questions. If hon. Members have got any grievance, let them move a cut motion during the budget session and ventilate their grievance. That is the proper course. Now we are going to have the Supplementary Budget, and let them move a cut motion and discuss the matter."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Are the Ministers entitled to give a wrong answer? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Speaker has no responsibility to see whether the answers given are correct or not."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" I want your ruling, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not prepared to give a ruling. The Members have got a weapon in their hands. Let them move a cut motion and press it to a division."

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Exchange of lands belonging to Mouna Mutt, Tiruchirappalli.

* 166 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state whether the Government sanctioned the exchange of any land or building site belonging to the Mouna Mutt, Rock Fort, Tiruchirappalli, in favour of certain individuals and if so, on what grounds and subject to what terms?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" The Government have not sanctioned the exchange of any land

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or building site belonging to Mouna Mutt, Rock Fort, Tiruchirappalli, in favour of any individual. The latter part of the question does not arise."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" May I know, Sir, the policy of the Government in regard to the proposals for exchange of lands or house-sites belonging to such religious endowments, and, if you will kindly permit me, I will say that I know personally that in the name of exchanges what the Mouna Mutt are doing is they are handing over valuable lands to individuals in exchange for useless lands. If this policy is allowed, I am afraid . . ."

8-40
a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is making a speech."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I will end it by putting a question, Sir. After some years, the result of these exchanges will be that all these charitable institutions will be having only useless lands, and the difference in value will pass in cash to the mutt heads. I ask what is the policy of the Government in this matter."

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" Sir, section 29 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act relates to the exchange of immovable trust property of any religious institution. Under this section the Commissioner alone has got the power to sanction exchange of lands, etc. The Commissioner has not so far sanctioned any exchange of land or building site belonging to Sri Mouna Mutt, Rock Fort, Tiruchirappalli, in favour of any individual. Certain instances of unauthorized alienations by the trustee of the Mouna Mutt were brought to the notice of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board by certain worshippers. When the Board instituted enquiries to find out the validity of those transactions, the jurisdiction of the Board over the Mouna Mutt and the applicability of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act itself was questioned. An enquiry into the dispute was held, and a decision was given on 11th November 1952 that the institution falls within the jurisdiction of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. But since section 29 of the Act empowering the Commissioner to declare an exchange already effected as one not having been sanctioned, is held ultra vires of the Legislature so far as the maths are concerned by the Madras High Court, the Commissioner is precluded from passing further orders in the matter, and the complainants are being asked by the Commissioner to take legal opinion and act accordingly.

The instances referred to in paragraph 2 are given below :—

- (1) 15,296 square feet in Tiruchirappalli near Tennur level crossing, exchanged for a house in Edward Elliots Road, Mylapore, Madras,
- (2) 70 cents in Salai street, Woraiyur, exchanged for a house in Madras."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ In the interests of these institutions, will the Government intervene and take legal steps to get the sanction of the courts for preventing the exchanges.”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ This judgment is not final. The matter is being taken to the Supreme Court. We have to await the decision of the Supreme Court before any action is taken.”

Opening of a Sub-Registrar's office at Ananthapuram, Gingee taluk.

* 173 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state whether any representation was recently made by the people to open a Sub-Registrar's office at Ananthapuram in Gingee taluk, South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Yes, but the proposal to open a sub-registry office was found to be *not* sound financially.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are satisfied of the necessity of opening a Sub-Registrar's office in that place? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ No, Sir. Since it is financially not sound, it is dropped. It was fully considered and dropped.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ What are the conditions necessarily to be satisfied before opening a Sub-Registrar's office, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ It must be self-supporting.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Sir, how much amount will this Government lose by opening this Sub-Registrar's office? Have they made any calculations? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ There will be a deficit of Rs. 1,262 per annum.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ How do the Government come to the decision that it would not be self-supporting without giving it a trial for a probationary period? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ The estimates are taken and decisions are arrived at by the Inspector-General of Registration.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ The sum of Rs. 1,200 is not a great deficit. Will the Government be generous enough to pay that amount more or less as a subsidy, and open the Sub-Registrar's office there if it will serve the people of the locality? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ There are a numbr of applications like this from various places. There

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are other places where these Sub-Registrars' offices are self-supporting and are necessary. They have been given priority. After opening them, this question will be considered."

Selection of candidates by the Madras Public Service Commission.

* 186 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the answer to unstarred question No. 88, dated 2nd December 1952—

(a) whether the list of candidates who obtain qualifying marks in the examinations conducted by the Madras Public Service Commission for Madras Ministerial Services, are published after each examination; and if so, where they are published; and how long after the examinations;

(b) whether the names of all candidates who secure qualifying marks in the examinations conducted by the Madras Public Service Commission are automatically included in the approved list; and if not, on what basis the approved list is prepared;

(c) whether the fact of a candidate securing qualifying marks in the examination and/or included in the approved list is communicated to the candidates concerned; and

(d) whether the holding of examinations by the Madras Public Service Commission for recruitment to Ministerial Service is an annual affair unconnected—

(i) either with the number of vacancies arising or likely to arise or; and

(ii) with the number of candidates who secured qualifying marks in the previous examinations and unprovided with jobs in Government Offices?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) & (b) The names of candidates who obtain qualifying marks in the examination are not automatically included in the approved list. The approved list is drawn up by the Commission for each year by arranging in order of merit, the candidates who obtain qualifying marks in the examination with due regard to the language and the reservation rules and the total number of vacancies estimated for the year by the various appointing authorities. The approved list is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* after all details about physical fitness and other particulars of candidates are settled. This takes about 5 or 6 months after each examination.

“(c) Candidates included in the approved list are informed of the fact by the Commission simultaneously with the communication of the list to the appointing authorities.

“(d) The competitive examination is held by the Madras Public Service Commission annually based on the total estimate of vacancies likely to arise during the course of the next

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year and not on the number of candidates who secured qualifying marks and not included in the approved list in the previous year."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that though there are a number of candidates who have been approved in those years and included in the list, fresh examinations are conducted obviously with a view to making revenue out of exploiting the anxiety of the educated unemployed for jobs? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the hon.

Member is consistently making insinuations of this kind in every question. Why should the latter part of the question, ' obviously with a view to making revenue out of exploiting the educated unemployed for jobs ' be allowed, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I disallow the second part of the question."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am prepared to answer the question if the insinuation in the latter part of the question is to be ignored. The answer is that an approximate estimate of the vacancies required to be filled up is made, and examinations are held. The lists of candidates in proper order of merit are set out. Then a few candidates fail to obtain positions. These candidates are put in the top of the list in the next year. They are not again put to, examination, but the approximate number of vacancies of the ensuing year will be taken into account for holding the examination and selecting candidates. There is no question of exploitation."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, in the early part of the reply the Hon. the Chief Minister told us that some reservations were also taken into consideration when a decision was arrived at to include candidates in the qualifying positions. I would like to know what those reservations are. The Hon. the Chief Minister also remarked that reservations would be on the basis of language. What is that basis of language, and what are the reservations, I should like to know."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There has been a longstanding practice or convention of having a certain percentage of persons knowing Telugu, Kannada, and other languages so that the officials may go to the districts and do their work adequately and properly. The reservations are for the Scheduled Castes and tribes and the like."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" As only 40 per cent of the non-Public Service Commission clerks were regularised in 1951, will the Government consider the question of holding a Public Service Commission examination separately to absorb all the non-regularised clerks, wherever there are vacancies? In 1951 clerks were employed even though they had not appeared for the Public Service Commission examination. Out of those

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candidates 40 per cent were absorbed in service in 1951 by holding a Public Service Commission examination separately for them. Still 60 per cent of them are remaining and they are on the verge of being retrenched or are already unemployed. My question is whether the Government will be prepared to consider the question of holding a separate Public Service Commission examination for these clerks who are not yet regularised."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, it is a totally different subject. I would go into the subject if the hon. Member will put a separate question."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, with regard to the insinuation pointed out by the Hon. the Chief Minister, I want to refer him to the Report of the Public Service Commission for the year 1950-51. It is stated therein that 1,200 candidates selected in the previous years but who had not been appointed till then were brought on to the new list prepared for 1951. It means that persons who had been selected in the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 were brought on to the new list for the year 1951. That is to say, even though some persons had been selected in the past, their cases were being held up for appointment. If there is anything wrong about the word 'exploitation' used by me, it is in the facts furnished by the Public Service Commission in their Report and not in me. If they had really wanted to avoid this kind of insinuation they should have been careful with regard to these things."

8-50
a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am not prepared to argue the matter. What the hon. Gentleman has read is sufficiently clear to show that what he said was an insinuation."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"If the results of subsequent examinations reveal candidates of merit and qualifications better than those of the candidates selected in the previous years and hangers on to be added to the subsequent list who will get priority of appointment?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is a balancing of merit in the matter. I admit it may not be completely justifiable scientifically. But when a certain number of young men appeared in a certain year and they had come up to the level and they had expected to be employed, their names are placed on the top in the next year's list. It may be that a young man appearing in the next year may do better than those men who had previously come up and it may be a little unfair that the new man should be put below the old man. But the previous man was born earlier and he won his chance and he must be given what he earned. It is no fault of his that he was not employed. So, there it is, though some injustice is involved in all human affairs."

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Secretaries to the Madras Government.

* 188 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of Secretaries to the Government of Madras and also the number of heads of departments in the State Government as well as the number of Andhras and Tamilians among them?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The number of Secretaries to Government (including Additional, Joint and Ex-officio Secretaries as well as the Secretary and the Joint Secretary to the State Legislature) is 21 and that of Heads of Departments is 46. Of the officers in the former category eleven speak Tamil, four Telugu, four Malayalam and two Kannada. Of the 46 officers in the latter category, twenty-seven speak Tamil, ten Telugu, five Malayalam, three Kannada and one English.”

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI:—“May I know why the number of Andhras is so small? Are there not more Andhras serving under this Government capable of holding these posts?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“We do not go about the country selecting men. They come up by a series of promotions and proof of merit and good service.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“ఈ ఉద్యోగలలో ఎంతమంది తెలుగు మాట్లాడు తమిళులున్నారు? చెప్పగలరా?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“It is the language that they are talking and the language that they are proficient in that is taken into account. I do not quite understand the question. Will the hon. Member in pursuance of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah's free gift to us, put it in English.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Has the Hon. the Chief Minister suddenly forgotten Telugu? He has all along been replying to questions put in Telugu.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I can understand Telugu, but I want to be more accurate than usual.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Thank you. I want to know how many Tamilians who can speak Telugu are included in this list.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The classification is made according to the language which they speak. But if they have learnt to speak a language which they do not ordinarily speak that has to be taken into account only when they are posted to particular places. But this classification has not been made on that basis and there is no object to be served by a classification of that sort.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“The question is about appointment on the basis of linguistic qualifications and affinities. The Hon. the Chief Minister spoke of some having been included in

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the category of Tamilians as those who knew to speak Tamil. May I know whether it is the language consideration or the linguistic consideration that has formed the basis of his reply? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I do not quite understand the distinction between ' language ' and linguistic ' as the hon. Member has used them. But the answer that I have given is with reference to their mother-tongue."

SRI ALLURI VENKATARAMA RAJU :—" ఒక ఇంగ్లీషువారున్నారని చెప్పారు. వారు ఇంగ్లీషువారా? లేక Anglo-Indian జాతివారా? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" May the hon. Member write to me so that I may find out and tell him if he is so much interested in it? "

Rural Water-supply Scheme in Krishna district.

* 189 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have stayed all the works connected with wells under the Rural Water-supply Scheme from February 1953 in Krishna district, and if so, why?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Government have not stayed the Rural Water Supply well works in the Krishna district. But in view of depletion of the allotment made for Krishna district, the Collector was first informed by the Board of Revenue that the execution of the works which were in progress might alone be pushed through and completed. Additional funds were since provided by the Government and all the works have progressed without impediment."

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" May I know the amounts granted and spent in the year 1952-53? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" In the first instance, the Board sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 2.55 lakhs, then an additional allotment (interim) of Rs. 50,000, and finally a further additional allotment of Rs. 1,50,000. Thus, the total allotment for the district works out to Rs. 4,50,000."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" In view of the fact that there is no drinking-water in many places in dry taluks, will the Government consider the desirability of providing at least one drinking-water well in each village? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The main question relates to the Krishna district."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" I put the question only about Krishna district."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Places where wells are wanted are selected for this purpose."

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SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—“ May I know what the nature of work is? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The nature of work is sinking of drinking-water wells and deepening of wells.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Out of the allotment made, may I know how much amount has actually been spent? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No up-to-date information is available and it won't be available till the year is out.”

Gazetted Officers in Pudukkottai State.

* 190 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Gazetted officers of all departments in the former Pudukkottai State in 1947 before 3rd March 1948; and

(b) the number of Gazetted officers in all departments after 1st January 1949?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ (a) There were 24 posts of Gazetted Officers including the Dewan and two Councillors in Pudukkottai during the period from 1st January 1947 to the date of merger (3rd March 1948).

“ (b) From 1st January 1949 there have been 36 Gazetted posts including the post of one Income Tax Officer which is a Central Government post and also one post of Special Deputy Collector for Land Acquisition for Arantangi-Karaikudi Railway at Pudukkottai, since abolished from 31st December 1952.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ How many officers under clause (a) (Gazetted Officer's rank) have been given continuity of tenure under clause (b) (after the merger of the Pudukkottai State)? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have a long list which, I confess, I cannot quite understand. If the hon. Member wants information which he does not have already and if he writes to me, I shall analyse and send it.”

9 a.m. SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ May I know the number of Scheduled Castes members employed in the two categories of Gazetted Officers? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I am sorry the hon. Member did not warn me that he would go into this matter.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ May I know what the exact necessity was for increasing the number of Gazetted Officers from 24 to 36 within these two years? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is generally believed that the new administration has to be more efficient than the older one.”

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ If the number given in reply to clause (a) of the question, viz., 24, excludes the dewan and the two councillors, will not the number already under the present set-up have increased disproportionately? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ A certain number of people had to be re-absorbed. For instance, there were the Sub-Judges and so on. We have to re-absorb them. I think the exigencies of absorption must have increased the number to some extent. Moreover, a new administration will be required to do a new kind of work and so probably some have been added. If, however, a question is put with reference to the idea that there had been an unnecessary increase, it may be put separately and I will be able to enquire.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Consequent on the merger, is there any case of the seniority of any gazetted judicial officer of the State having been affected in the matter of promotion? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is possible; as I said before, if any particular grievance is felt and if the hon. Members are inclined to help them out of the grievances, they may write to me.”

Co-operative Training Institute for Malabar.

* 191 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have deferred the proposal of starting a separate Co-operative Training Institute for Malabar and, if so, why?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Yes, Sir. The proposal has been deferred in view of the existing financial stringency.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Are the Government aware that there are Co-operative Training Institutes in Andhra, Rayalaseema and Madras and, if so, may I know why they have not started a Co-operative Training Institute so far in Malabar? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Sir, we are aware that there are Co-operative Training Institutes both in Andhra and in Madras, but we are also aware of the fact that there is an institute at Coimbatore which the people coming from Malabar can avail of.”

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—“ May I know the total expenditure that will have to be incurred in case such an institute is opened in Malabar? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ I am speaking from memory when I say that it will roughly be about Rs. 6,000.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ In view of the fact that co-operative movement in Malabar has progressed to a great extent, in view of the fact that there will be considerable language difficulty if the Malayalees are admitted in the Coimbatore Institute

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and in view of the fact that Malabar has been neglected in many other respects, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of starting a Training Institute at Kozhikode ? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ All these factors have been taken note of. But still, on account of the financial stringency, we have not been able to start one in Malabar.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware that the expenditure that will be incurred by the people going to Coimbatore for training will be much greater than the expenditure that will be incurred by the Government by starting an institute in Malabar itself ? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ The Government will not incur any expenditure on account of the students.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ I am sorry my question was not properly understood. There is no question of the Government's incurring expenditure on account of the students. If the Government open an institute in Malabar, it will cost them only Rs. 6,000. But, when the people of Malabar are asked to go to Coimbatore for training, then they will incur an expenditure of Rs. 60,000. In view of this, will the Government consider the question of opening an institute in Malabar itself ? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ We have realized that factor and we have not indefinitely deferred this question. We are likely to take it up as a Part II scheme in 1954-55.”

SRI A. APPU :—“ May I know what the strength in the Co-operative Training School at Coimbatore is and how many of them are Malayalees ? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ I am afraid I cannot give the information at the moment.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—“ Have the Government reserved any seats for Malayalee candidates in the Coimbatore Institute ? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ For all questions relating to the Coimbatore Institute, I should like to ask for notice.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ In view of the fact that the small expenditure that is likely to be incurred by the opening of an institute at Malabar will be offset by turning out trained personnel from the institute, who are in great demand at the present moment, will the Government consider the desirability of opening an institute in Malabar immediately ? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ It is not possible, Sir.”

Payment of travelling allowance to the village officers in Malabar.

* 192 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the village officers in Malabar, more especially of Palghat taluk, have been paid their travelling expenses for attending to duties connected with the last General Elections, and if not, why ?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“All the village officers in the Malabar district, including those in the Palghat taluk, who claimed their travelling allowance for attending to election duties in connexion with the last General Elections have been paid the amounts due to them. There are no claims in this regard pending settlement in any of the taluks.”

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

*** 193 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the report of the Committee appointed to examine the working of the policy of separation of Judiciary and Executive in the State and come to any decision; and

(b) whether the Government propose to implement the policy of separation of Judiciary and Executive in Malabar district, and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to his starred question No. 2.

“(b) The policy will be implemented but the Government are not in a position now to state when the scheme of separation will be introduced in Malabar district.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“In view of the fact that the Committee that was appointed to go into the working of the scheme of the separation of the judiciary from the executive has used very strong language to point out the deterioration in the administration of criminal justice in non-separation districts and in view of the fact that the High Court has expressed in a very recent judgment that the separation is essential to create confidence in criminal justice, may I know why the Government are hesitating to enforce the scheme in the non-separation districts?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“I may tell the hon. Member that the Committee was appointed to see the defects in the working of the separation and to suggest ways and means to mend them. The implementation of the policy of the Government is there and it was never referred to them for remarks. The hon. Members may rest assured that the Government have not changed their policy.”

Rate of pay of workers during the pendency of adjudication proceedings.

*** 194 Q.—**

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Sri M. K. Padmaprabha Gounder is not in his place. So the question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

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SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the rate at which the labourers are paid for the interim period when a labour dispute is pending before a tribunal?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Under section 33 (a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as amended, read with section 20 (3) of the same Act, an employer who is a party to an industrial dispute shall continue to pay his workers, during the period of pendency of adjudication proceedings before a tribunal, wages at the rates which were paid on the date of reference of the dispute for adjudication.”

Licence fee for fish-catching nets.

* 195 Q.—**SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government issued orders to collect licence fee for fish-catching nets;

(b) whether this order applied to fishing in salt water also;

(c) whether the Government have stopped supplying yarn through the Fisheries department for the nets at a discount of 25 per cent; and

(d) whether the Government received any representations regarding this matter from the fishermen of Nizampatnam, Guntur district?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (a) & (b) Yes. In certain inland waters and back waters, the Government have introduced the system of issuing licences for fishing on payment of nominal fees. There is no such restriction in the case of sea fishery.

“ (c) During 1952-53, the subsidy for the supply of yarn for mending old nets has been reduced from 25 per cent to 6½ per cent. The supply of yarn to fishermen for the construction of new nets is made at cost price plus incidental charges without any loss to Government.

“ (d) No.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state why the Government went back upon their previous commitment in supplying yarn at reduced rates and why they are collecting licence fee when the fishermen in general are in hardship? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ There was a change in the policy.”

SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO :—“ ఒక్కొక్క వలకు ఎంత లైసెన్స్-ఫీ వేస్తారో చెప్పవలరా ? ”

9-10
a.m.

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ I would like to have notice, Sir.”

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SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ Sir, is this method of licensing in force with regard to fishermen co-operative societies also? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Yes, Sir. For all inland water fishing it is enforced.”

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“ Sir, owing to the acute unemployment and starvation prevailing among the fishermen on the Malabar Coast, will the Government agree to supply the yarn at a discount of 25 per cent as was given formerly? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The Government want to do it on a ‘ no profit ’ ‘ no loss ’ basis, Sir.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that the fishermen are put to a lot of difficulties because of this licensing system and if so will the Government consider the question of withdrawing the system and allow them to fish as they like? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Sir, the hon. Member is wrong in saying that the issue of licences causes a lot of hardship to fishermen. This system has been introduced in order to regulate fishing. Otherwise, fishermen use nets with small meshes and destroy the young ones before they grow up. The system has been introduced to control indiscriminate fishing and to enable the growth of fish in inland waters.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ Sir, is the tax levied on the nets or the men working on the nets? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The licence fee is regulated according to the kind of net that is used.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that the Government Order restricts the issue of licences to people with an income below Rs. 50, that as far as the Harijans are concerned, the order is being enforced against their interests and that Harijans are not given licences and may I know whether Government have received any representation regarding this from Cherukunnu, Chirakkal taluk, with regard to fishing in river Taliparamba, Palayangadi, that four Harijans applied for licence and were refused on the basis of the Government Order? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ I would like to have notice, Sir.”

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—“ Sir, the catches along the coast of South Kanara this year have been very poor. In view of this fact, will the Government consider the question of subsidizing the sale of yarn to these fishermen for a period of one year? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The question will be considered.”

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SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that the absence of a licensing system would enable monopolies to be formed to catch fish in the sea and thus deprive hundreds of small families to get a catch? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ There is no licensing system for fishermen who go out into the sea, Sir. This system is only with regard to fishing in inland waters.”

Construction of a causeway across Vellar river near Vriddhachalam.

*** 196 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received representations for constructing a causeway across Vellar near Therku-Vadakku Puthu in Vriddhachalam taluk, South Arcot district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) & (b) A representation for constructing either a bridge or a causeway across Vellar river near Vriddhachalam was received in May 1951 from the South Arcot Groundnut Market Committee. After examining it, the Committee was informed that the work could not be taken up for the present and that the question of bridging the river at the place would, however, be considered at a later date when the finances of the State improve.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know, Sir, when the Government are going to arrive at a decision in the matter.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The last paragraph of the answer I had already given should have satisfied the hon. Member. It will be considered at a later date when the finances of the State improve.”

Collection of donations from the students of Dhulipudi Training School, Repalle taluk.

*** 197 Q.—SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any enquiry was conducted in regard to extracting compulsory donations from training students in Dhulipudi Training School of Repalle taluk; and

(b) if so, what was the result?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Government understand that only voluntary donations were taken by the School Committee. They were not compulsory.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that the Members of the Committee themselves admitted before me that there were such collections, and in view of the fact that a

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large number of students gave evidence before the Director of Public Instruction proving the allegation, does not the statement just now made by the Hon. Minister look ridiculous? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Well, Sir, if a statement had been made, before the hon. Member he could have written to me about it. I have no objection to go further into the matter in the light of such communication."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, I met the Hon. Minister and communicated to him what happened there. So the statement of the Hon. Minister has come as a surprise."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am sorry, Sir, the hon. Member did not tell me that the members of the managing committee admitted this before him. He made only a reference to the petitions received by Government in this respect."

Elections to the Co-operative Central Bank, Srikakulam.

* 198 Q.—SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state when the Government are going to conduct elections to the Co-operative Central Bank, Srikakulam?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" The question of conducting elections will be taken up after the end of June 1953, if necessary."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, what is the meaning of that expression, ' if necessary '?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Sir, if conditions are favourable for conducting such elections."

Holiday for workers under the Hydro-Electric Project, Machkund.

* 199 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that January 26th was not declared as a holiday for the workers employed in the Hydro-Electric Project at Machkund; and

(b) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) No.

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Sir, are the Government aware that last year, August 15th was declared a holiday for the workers employed in the Hydro-Electric Project at Machkund and what stood in the way of the Government declaring January 26th as a holiday? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I have already answered the question."

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have been declaring holidays for all other workers on that particular day and if so, why workers employed on the Hydro-Electric Project alone were not favoured with a holiday on that day? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“ The Government declared 26th January as an additional public holiday with wages for workers under the management of Public Works, Electricity and Highways and for such of the work-charged establishment as might be allowed to avail themselves of the holiday without prejudice to work. It is only for such people that the holiday was declared.”

Grant of house-sites to Harijans in Vijayavada Municipality.

* 200 Q.—SRI T. POTHARAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether about 225 houseless Harijan families of Israilpet, Labbipet of Vijayavada Municipality have represented to the Government for grant of house-sites, and when the petitions were first received by the Government;

(b) whether the applicants were asked to pay to the Government at the rate of Rs. 75 per family to facilitate acquisition of about 15 acres of land within the limits of Patamata village;

(c) whether all the applicants have duly paid the stipulated amounts through the Labour Inspector, Vijayavada, and if so, when the payments were completed; and

(d) whether the Government acquired the said land or any other land and handed it over to the applicants, and if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“ (a) No.

“ (b) to (d) Loan was sanctioned to the municipality for acquiring lands for Harijans.”

SRI T. POTHARAJU:—“ Sir, in which year was the loan sanctioned? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“ The loan was sanctioned on 29th January 1953.”

Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme.

* 201 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation from Kozhikode Municipality regarding the future execution and completion of its protected water-supply scheme, and if so, what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ The answer is in the affirmative. It was represented that the water obtained in the Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme was not potable and that certain treatment works should be carried out to make

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the water potable. The Government have accordingly sanctioned the execution of the first stage of the treatment works at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.4 lakhs on half-grant and half-loan basis."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, considering the fact that the whole additional expenditure became necessary on account of the criminal negligence of the officers of this Government, may I know why the Government could not make up their minds to give as a subsidy the entire amount."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The municipality has agreed to finance the scheme on half-grant and half-loan basis."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, may I know when the scheme will commence? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" As early as possible, Sir."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, have the Government received any report that after completing this scheme, the quantity of water available from the scheme would be insufficient to meet the requirements of the municipality? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The report was only about the quality of the water, that is about the excess iron content in water."

Services of the temporary clerks in the Education Department.

* 202 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state— 9-20 a.m.

(a) whether the services of clerks who have not come through the Madras Public Service Commission in the Education department have been regularized; and

(b) if not, the reasons?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) The services of clerks who have not come through Madras Public Service Commission are not regularized in the Education Department, except in the case of attenders who are appointed by transfer.

" (b) The posts of lower division clerks are within the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission and only candidates selected by the Commission are appointed regularly."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" In view of the fact that there are a number of clerks employed in this way, will the Government consider the question of regularizing their services also? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Regular allocation by the Service Commission is better, Sir."

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Repairs to the roads in the Vuyyur Sugar Factory area.

* 203 Q.—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any funds available for carrying out repairs to the roads in Vuyyur K.C.P. Sugar Factory area;

(b) if so, what is the total amount; and

(c) whether the accounts will be made public?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) No amount has been set apart for carrying out repairs to the roads in the Vuyyur Sugar Factory area. However, a proposal to make a provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs for repairs and maintenance of roads leading to the various factories in the State including the Vuyyur Factory is under the consideration of the Government.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—“Sir, in view of the fact that there is so much traffic, will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of allotting a special amount for that?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Sir, two of the roads in Vuyyur factory area have already been completed. The Cane Commissioner has also submitted proposals amounting to Rs. 1,25,000 for repairs to other roads. The matter is under the consideration of the Government and it will be taken up.”

Government Textile Institute, Madras.

* 204 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state regarding the Government Textile Institute, Madras—

(a) the total amount of capital invested in buildings and machinery including appliances;

(b) the number of students undergoing training every year in the institute;

(c) the cost of training per student per annum taking into account interest on capital expenditure, recurring cost and scholarships; and

(d) what are the labour-saving appliances evolved by the Institute during the past one decade?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Rs. 2,58,787.

“(b) The sanctioned annual intake of trainees is 131.

“(c) Rs. 369.

“(d) The following are the labour-saving appliances evolved by the institute during the past one decade :—

(1) A card saving device in Jacquard Weaving to reduce the cost of pattern cards;

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- (2) A contrivance to run the sized warp directly from the sizing machine to a weaver's beam. This avoids re-beaming.
- (3) A new model pedal driven wheel for spinning and self-winding 'gogu' fibre for the benefit of Sugalis (Lambadis) engaged in the 'gogunara' cottage industries.
- (4) A portable broad size fly shuttle loom for weaving 'gogunara' into cloth for the manufacture of bags for storing grains."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" May I know, Sir, whether these improved appliances are being adopted and in what places are they adopted? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As the question was answered on a previous occasion, these models or new appliances and devices are open to any individual weaver or a co-operative society to take and adopt for his or its own private purposes. If the hon. Member wants to know where these have been adopted I would like to have notice, Sir."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the institute is self-supporting or not; if not, how much subsidy the Government are granting for this institute? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the cost per student is Rs. 369. There are 131 students and therefore it costs us Rs. 45,760. I should like to have notice with regard to staff."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" What are the methods adopted by the Government to take this labour-saving method to the people so that people could know exactly how to save labour and work efficiently? If they have not taken any such steps, will the Government do it in the future? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, these are really research stations which produce new methods and models and labour-saving contrivances. It is up to the public or the co-operative societies to come and take advantage of them. If any society wants the improved models, I shall see that they are given to the society."

-SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" Sir, will the Hon. Minister inform the House whether the Government are going to assure the candidates who have undergone training in the institute that they will be employed soon after they finish their course? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As far as possible, Sir."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :—" Sir, may I know how many of the students undergoing training are from Rayalaseema and of them how many are Harijan weavers? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I want notice, Sir."

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SRI S. RAMASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Sir, with reference to this, industry, is it advisable to evolve labour-saving appliances, when human labour is now unemployed? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, labour saving may mean increased production and decrease in labour. These two must go together.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ Sir, in the matter of selecting students are the Government giving preference to weavers? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Pennar bridge, Nellore.

* 205 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings as the hon. Member Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi is not in his seat.”

SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when it is proposed to complete the Pennar bridge at Nellore?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The work is expected to be completed in March 1954.”

Cholera in Malabar district.

* 206 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many deaths took place in Malabar on account of cholera recently; and

(b) what are the precautionary measures the Government have taken to check the cholera epidemic?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) There were 16 deaths from cholera in Malabar district from week ending 3rd January 1953 up to week ending 28th February 1953.

“ (b) Control measures such as disinfection of infected houses, chlorination of water-sources and inoculation of contacts have been carried out. Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-three persons in all were inoculated against cholera during the period.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether Government received reports from the Health department in Malabar stating the reasons which led to the outbreak of cholera in Malabar? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, Malabar is one of the districts which had the lowest incidence of cholera. I am surprised at the question of the hon. Member.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, is it on account of starvation and distress conditions prevailing in Malabar that cholera has started? ”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ As I said, Sir, there were only sporadic cases. There was nothing like an epidemic in Malabar at all.”

Pavement dwellers in Madras City.

* 207 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state what action the Government have taken to house the pavement and platform dwellers in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ The Government have no schemes to house the pavement and platform dwellers in the City of Madras. The responsibility of housing the pavement dwellers is primarily that of the Corporation of Madras which is doing as much as it can in this direction.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Is it the intention of the Government to see that more pavement dwellers and road sleepers exist in the State? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Not at all, Sir.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that the Co-operative department is spending huge sums of money on building mansions for the well-to-do people, why should not Government direct the department to spend that money on constructing dwellings for the poor pavement dwellers? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ They are ready to do it, Sir. But unfortunately these moneys that we are advancing for building purposes are given in the shape of loans and not as subsidies and grants.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, the approximate number of pavement dwellers in the Madras City? Are they Tamilians or Andhras? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ I cannot give the exact number, Sir. Some time back I was told it was about 17,000. I do not have split up figures to show how many of these are Andhras and how many of them are Tamils.” (Laughter.)

SRI S. RAMASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Sir, will the Government impress upon the Corporation of Madras to give top priority to building houses for these poor people in the public interest and in the interest of the State? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ I may inform the hon. Member that the Corporation has been doing its best to help the poor people. For instance, they have built shelters called ‘ homes ’ for the homeless. They have five of them in the City, one in Triplicane, the other in Wall-Tax Road, the third in Ibrahimjee Sahib street, the fourth in Elephant Gate Road and the fifth in Ritche’s street near Napier Park.”

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9-30 a.m. SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ In view of the fact that the presence of a large number of pavement dwellers in the City of Madras affects its grandeur and magnificence, may I know what prevents the Minister from co-operating with the Corporation of Madras to see that the thing is removed? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ We certainly co-operate, Sir.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Sir, I rise on a point of order. The question is about pavement dwellers which relates to the Minister for Local Administration and I would like to know how it happened to go to the Minister for Co-operation.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Housing is within the portfolio of the Minister for Co-operation. Questions are over.”

[Starred question No. 208 postponed for answer on 28th March 1953.]

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message from the Hon. the Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council, dated 25th March 1953 :—

‘ I transmit a copy of the following motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Council in respect of the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1953) :

That the Bill be passed ”. ’ ”

III.—DISCUSSION ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1952-53.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker Sir, to-day we start discussion on the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1952-53. I have already made a brief introductory speech when I placed the statement before the House the other day. Whatever I have got to say I shall reserve to the end by way of reply to the debate.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We are going to discuss the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure to-day. There are explanatory notes under each Demand in the statement supplied to hon. Members and they must confine their remarks to the objects stated in those notes.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ What is the statement you are referring to Sir? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It has already been circulated to the Members.”

* SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGIAH :—“ అధ్యక్షే, గత సంవత్సరంలో ఈ డిమాండ్స్ కింద allot చేసింది చాలక యిప్పుడు అదనంగా మళ్ళీ ఖర్చు పెట్టామని చెప్పుతున్నారు. ఇందులో ముఖ్యంగా జమీందారులకు కంపెనీ నేక యిచ్చే వద్ద

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క్రింద అదనముగా తీసుకోవడము నేది జరిగింది. అయితే యీ జమీందారులకు కంవే నేషన్ గా యిచ్చే పద్ధతి కింద ఇందుకు అదనంగా తీసుకుంటున్నారని అంటే కోర్టులలో కొంతమంది జమీందారులు పెట్టిన అడ్డు పిటిషనులు పరిష్కారము అగుట వల్ల వాళ్ళ యొక్క ఎన్నేట్లకు కంవే నేషన్ యివ్వవలసియన్నది గాన యీ అదనపు సూక్ష్మ కావాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంటున్నారు. Estates Abolition Act అమలు జరిపినప్పుడు జమీందారుల దగ్గరనుంచి తీసుకోవలసిన భవనములు, భూములు రాబట్టుటకు ప్రయత్నాలు విషయిస్తూ సక్రమముగా చేశారా అంటే అట్లా యేమీ చేసినట్లు లేదు. ఎన్నేట్లు రద్దు చేయడానికి విర్వడిక డిపార్టుమెంటు ఎన్నేట్లు రద్దుచేసి రైతాంగం బాధలు తీర్చడానికి ఉపయోగపడక జమీందార్లకు నష్ట పరిహారం చెల్లింపు మాత్రం చేస్తూ వున్నది. ఎన్నేట్లు రద్దు విషయంలో చాలా కాలయాపన జరుగుతున్నది. జమీందారుల దగ్గరనుంచి ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనం చేసుకోవలసిన buildings వగైరా యావత్తున్నూ, యంతవరకు స్వాధీనము చేసుకోలేదు. తరతరాలనుండి సాగుచేస్తున్న రైతులకు జమీందారుల పట్టాలివ్వకుండా బాధపెట్టారు. ఆ రైతాంగానికి యిప్పటికైనా ఈ బాధలు నివారణచేసి పట్టాలు ప్రభుత్వం యివ్వలేదు. ఇప్పటికీ పట్టా విడుదలలు లేవు. ఉదాహరణకు ముఖ్యంగా క్విట్టా జిల్లాలో చల్లపల్లి estate తీసుకుందాము. ఈ జమీందారువద్దనుంచి గవర్నమెంటుకు రావలసినవి విడుదలమిది buildings వున్నవి. ఇంతవరకు ఆ buildings గురించి ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకొన్న చర్య విమిటంకై, విమి కనపడదు. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం విచర్య తీసుకోనందున యింకను ఈ జమీందారు స్వాధీనములోనేవున్నది. ఇంతేకాకుండా ఈ జమీందార్లు సుమారు నాలుగు వేల యేకరముల లంక భూములు తనవే నంటున్నారు. ఈ లంక భూములు settlement చేసి ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనం చేసుకోవడమే యిప్పటికి పూర్తికాలేదు. ఈ ఎన్నేట్లు 1949 వ సం॥లో ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనం చేసుకుంది. జమీందారు ఈ లంకలు యిప్పటి రైతులకు అమ్ముతున్నాడు. రసీదులు యివ్వడంలేదు. ఈ విధంగా కొన్ని లక్షల రూపాయలు సంపాదించాడు. ప్రభుత్వం కట్ట మూసుకొని పూరుకుంది. జమీందారు కనక రైతులమీద అయితే పోలీసు నిర్బంధం ప్రయోగించేవారే. రెల్ల లంకలకూడా జమీందారు కల్తీకిచ్చి డబ్బు సంపాదించుతున్నారు. నిజంగా చూస్తే ఈ జమీందారును మోసంచేసి డబ్బు సంపాదిస్తూ వున్నందుకు క్రిమినల్ కోర్టులో శిక్షించవలసివుంది. కాని ఇప్పటివరకూ ఈ భూములు ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనము చేసుకోకుండా జమీందారును కౌలుకు యిచ్చుకొనివ్వడం, ఆ తర్వాత జమీందార్లకు రైతులకు మధ్య తగాదాలు రావడం, ఈ విధంగా జమీందారు అధిక లాభాలు సంపాదించడము జరుగుతున్నది. ఇందులో ఒక లంక సుమారు 400 ఎకరముల భూమి ఉన్నది. 1949 వ సం॥లో ఈ భూములు Estates Abolition Act క్రింద తీసుకొనేటప్పుడు రైతులకు forest గా పరిగణించిక రైతు స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని ఫారెస్టుగా declare చేశాడు. మరల రెవిన్యూ బోర్డు అలాంటి జమీందారుకు వప్పజెప్పింది. ఆ తర్వాత ఆ జమీందారు స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని చెట్లన్నీ నరికి అమ్ముకొని కొంత లంకను హెచ్చుకౌలుకు యిచ్చి మిగతా లంకను అమ్ముకోవడంజరిగింది. ఈ రకంగా ఈ జమీందారుకు ఆయన యిష్టము వచ్చినట్లుగా చేసుకొనటానికి ఎన్నో అవకాశాలు ప్రభుత్వం కల్పించుతుంది. అయితే ఈ లంకల settlement ను గురించి యంతవరకు జమీందార్లు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు ఎదోఒక అడ్డు పెట్టి తమకు ఆనకూలమైన judgment సంపాదించుకొంటూనే ప్రయత్నించుచున్నప్పుడు తొందరగా settlement పూర్తి చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఏదైనా చర్య తీసుకుందా అంటే, ఏదీ తీసుకోలేదు. ఈ విషయం land revenue మంత్రిగారి దృష్టికి తీసుకొనివచ్చినప్పుడు సమస్యను ఆర్థం

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చేసుకోవడానికి ప్రయత్నించకుండా నెక్రటరీకి వంపుతానంటారుగాని యింతవరకు ఏ చర్య తీసుకోలేదు. జమీందారు పెట్టే యిబ్బందు లేమీటూ తెలుసుకొని అవి తీర్చి రైతాంగానికి మేలుచేయడానికి ప్రయత్నమేమీ లేదు. రైతాంగం కోర్టులకుపోయి డబ్బు నష్టపడవలసివస్తుంది. వల్లూరు లంకలు జమీందార్లకు చెందవని, హక్కు లేదని settlement ఆఫీసరు తీర్పుయిస్తే జమీందార్లు ట్రిబ్యునలుకు ఆపీలుచేశారు. Tribunal వాయిదాలమీద వాయిదాలు వేస్తూ చాలా కాలయాపనచేసింది. ఆర్డుమెంట్లు ఆయిన తరువాతకూడా జడ్జిమెంటు చెప్పడానికి దగ్గర దగ్గర వాయిదాలు వేస్తూ మూడు నెలలు కాలయాపనచేసింది. Tribunal లంచాలు తిని జమీందార్లకు అనుకూలంగా జడ్జిమెంటు చెప్పబోతుందని ప్రజలంతా చెప్పుకున్నారు. ట్రిబ్యునల్స్ పిర్సర చేతుప్పుడు రిటయరు కాబోయే ఫుడ్యోగ్స్టులను, retire ఆయిన ఫుడ్యోగ్స్టులను నియమించడం సరిగాదు. Tribunals నియమించేటప్పుడు సరియైన ఆఫీసర్లను చూచి నియమించడం అచుసరం. జమీందార్లకు అనుకూలంగా ఫుండేవాళ్లను అవినీతిపరులను నియోగించరాదు. Retire ఆయిన ఫుడ్యోగ్స్టులకు భయము వుండదు గనుక అట్టివారిని నియోగించరాదు. జమీందారుకు నష్ట పరిహారం యివ్వటం ఎక్కడ ఆలస్యము అవుతుందోనని జమీందారుల నష్ట పరిహారం తొందరగా యివ్వడానికి కావలసిన సదుపాయాలు చేస్తూవున్నారుగాని రైతుకూ, జమీందారుకు వుంటున్న తగాదాలు, తేల్చడం, కమతాల విషయం తేల్చడంచేసి రైతుల యిబ్బందులు అంటే తీర్చడంలేదు. Estates Abolition Act ప్రకారం తీసుకోవలసిన లంకలను, కమతం భూములను ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనము చేసుకోవటానికిమాత్రం ఏ విధమైన చర్య తీసుకోలేదు.”

“కొన్ని ఈనామలు ముందు estates గా notify చేసి సిస్తు రేటు సిస్తు తగ్గించు చట్టంక్రింద తగ్గించారు. ఇలాంటి ఈనామలు ఎట్టేట్లుగా పరిగణించరాదని High Court తీర్పుచెప్పింది. ఈనామలూరు రైతులను భూములనుండి వెళ్లగొడుతున్నారు. హెమ్మ సిస్తు రేట్లు చెల్లించమని కోర్టులకు ఈడ్చుచున్నారు. ఎట్టేట్లుయొక్క నిర్వచనం చట్ట రీత్యా మార్చి అన్ని ఈనామలు ఎట్టేట్లుగా పరిగణించేలాగు చట్టం estate లని estate ల క్రింద రాబట్టటానికి మార్పు చేయడానికి బదులు, High Court తీర్పు ననుసరించి ఈ ఈనామలకు సిస్తు తగ్గించు చట్టం వర్తింపకుండా చేయడానికి, యిదివరకు notify చేసిన ఈనామల notification పునఃసంహరించుకోడానికి అధికారం సంపాదించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం 1952 వ సం॥ జూలైలో ఒక Bill ను తీసుకొని రావటం జరిగింది. ఆ బిల్లును మొదటలోనే select కమిటీ త్రోసివేసింది. ఎట్టేట్లు నిర్వచనం అన్ని ఈనామలకు వర్తించేట్లు మార్పుశాస్త్రాన్ని గాని యింతవరకు చేయలేదు. మరల పాత బిల్లునే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం మరొక మారు ప్రవేశపెట్టడానికి తలపెట్టుకున్నది. ఈ Bill పేద ప్రజానీకానికి యీనాం రైతాంగానికి యెంతమాత్రం పుష్కరయోగించదు. పెద్ద భూస్వాములకు, జమీందార్లకు, యీనామదార్లకు మాత్రమే పుష్కరయోగిస్తుంది. ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తామన్నట్టువంటి పాలిసీకి యీ బిల్లు వ్యతిరేకమని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. అందుచేత పరిహారం యివ్వడమనేది, అన్యాయం, తప్పు, అధర్మమని చెప్పుతున్నాను.

9.40 a.m. “పోతే యింకొక విషయమున్నది. ఇరిగేషన్ విషయందూస్తే కృష్ణా ఆనకట్ట దానియొక్క ప్రమాదంగురించి మనకందరికీ తెలుసు. ఈ supplementary budget లో గూడా కృష్ణా ఆనకట్ట మరమ్మతులకు allotment ప్రత్యేకించడమనేది కనపడదు. Road regulator కు రూ॥ 100 లు, నామినల్ గ్రాంటు ప్రత్యేకించడము జరిగింది. అయితే మొత్తం P.W.D. మంత్రిగారు సమాధానము చెప్పకూ, కృష్ణా

26th March 1953] [Sri Chandra Ramalingiah]

ఆనకట్ట మరమ్మతులకు డబ్బు ఎక్కడనుండి ఖర్చుపడితే మీ కేందుకు మరమ్మతులు చేయిస్తున్నాము గదా అని గ్రామం పెత్తందారు లాగా సమాధానం చెప్పారు. ఈ ఖర్చు చేస్తామనే సొక్కు విడిమాండు క్రింద తీసుకుని ఖర్చు పెట్టున్నారని అడుగుతున్నాను. అంతేగాకుండా దానికి ముఖ్యంగా ఒక విషయం వుంది. కృష్ణా డెల్టా క్రింద ఆయకట్టు localise చేస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పటి మరమ్మతులతోనైతే ఆనకట్టమీద 6 అడుగులు నీరు మాత్రమే నిల్వగలమని, ఆ నీరు యిప్పుడు సాగయ్యే ఖామికంతకు చాల దని అందువలన కొంత ఆయకట్టు తగ్గించవలసి వస్తుందని P.W.D. ఆఫీసర్స్ చెప్పుతున్నారు. అందువలన సాగు కొన్ని లక్షల యకరాలకు మాత్రమే పరిమితము చేస్తామనిన్నీ చెప్పుతున్నారు. అందువలన కొన్ని వేల యకరాలు సాగుకావస్తమాట. ఆహార పదార్థాలు ఎక్కువ పండించాలని రైతును ఒకవైపున ప్రోత్సహిస్తూ రెండో వంక సాగు ఖామిని తగ్గించడం సరైనదా? కనుక road-regulator బాగా బలముగా కట్టడానికీగాని ఎందుకు కావలసిన సొక్కు ఖర్చు చేయటలేదు అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా ఇంజనీర్స్ report ప్రకారము యీ మరమ్మతులు చేసిననూ, యీ మరమ్మతులువల్ల ఆనకట్ట అగుతుండా అంటే, అగుతుందో లేదో మేము హామీ యివ్వలేమని చెప్పుతున్నారు. కృష్ణా road-regulator విషయం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడిగితే రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వంవద్దనుండి estimates రాలేదని చెప్పుతున్నారు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వాని అడిగితే estimates కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వపు ఆమోదము కొరకు పంపామని చెప్పుతున్నారు. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ సమ్మతిస్తూ ఆర్డర్లు పంపగానే పని ప్రారంభిస్తామని చెప్పుతున్నారు. ఇంత ముఖ్యమైన విషయం యీ విధంగా చెప్పుతు కాలయాపన చేయడం ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు ద్రోహము చేయడమవుతుంది. రాష్ట్రంలో ఆహారపు కరువు తీవ్రంచేయడమవుతుంది. Preventive detention కొన్ని రోజులలో pass చేసిన ప్రభుత్వం యీ ముఖ్యమైన విషయం తొందరలో ఎందుకు చేయడం లేదు. అయితే ఈ విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం సీరియస్ గా ఆలోచిస్తున్నారా అంటే వారియొక్క జవాబును బట్టి దూస్తే proposals యిక్కడనుంచి అక్కడికి వెళ్లినది, అక్కడనుంచి యిక్కడికి వచ్చినది అని చెప్పుతూ post office వుద్యోగులుగా ప్రవర్తించుతూ ప్రభుత్వసంవారు జవాబులిస్తూ కాలయాపనచేయడమేగాని, ప్రజలకు అవసరమయిన పనులు ఏ మాత్రం చెయ్యడం లేదు. ఈ విషయంలో, దురదృష్టమయిన విషయం ఏమిటంటే ఈ యిరిగేషన్ మంత్రిగా తెలుగువారే వుండి తెలుగు దేశంలో ముఖ్యమైన ఆనకట్టకు ప్రమాదం వస్తే యీ విధంగా ప్రవర్తించడమే! ఇప్పటికైనా ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం సీరియస్ గా ఆలోచించి ఆలస్యంగాకుండా తొందరగా road bridge regulator నిర్మాణానికి పని ప్రారంభిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

“మూడవది Health విషయం. ఇప్పుడు డెల్టా ప్రాంతాలలో పరిస్థితులు చూస్తే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఒక వ్యాపార సంస్థగా తయారయింది. ఉడకరణకు డెల్టా ప్రాంతాలలో సాగుకుగాను నీటి తీరువ వసూలు చేయవచ్చని నీరు సప్లయ చేశారేగాని మురుగు నీటి సౌకర్యాలు కలిగించలేదు. అందువల్ల యిప్పుడు మురుగునీరు పోక గ్రామ సీమలలో మలేరియా వ్యాపించి తీవ్రంగా ప్రజలను బాధిస్తున్నది. అనేక చోట్ల ప్రజలు ఈ మలేరియావల్ల వచ్చిపోవడము జరుగుతున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా దివి తాలూకా, వక్కలగడ్డ, చిట్టూరు గ్రామాలలో ఈ సంవత్సరం మలేరియావల్ల 80 మంది చనిపోయారు. దివి సీమ ప్రాంతం, మలేరియల్ ప్రాంతంగా declare చేసి ఆ మలేరియా నివారణకు సౌకర్యాలు కల్పించటానికి ఎన్నో సంవత్సరములక్రితం proposals ప్రభుత్వానికి వంపిందినప్పుడు దాని విషయంలో ఏమిచేశారని మంత్రిని అడుగగా యీ సంవత్సరము

[26th March 1953

* SRI S. ARUMUGAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! சட்ட மன்றமானது குறைந்தது 20 நாட்களாக நடந்து வருகிறது. இந்த 20 நாட்களில் ஒரு நாளாகிலும் எனக்குப் பேசுவதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்குமென்று எதிர்பார்த்தும், ஒரு நாள் கூட எனக்கு வாய்ப்புக் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அதற்காக மிகவும் வருந்துகிறேன்.”

* SRI S. ARUMUGAM :—“ இப்பொழுது பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்ததற்காக நான் உங்களுக்கு நன்றி செலுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்தச் சட்டமன்றம், “ஆக்கல், காத்தல், அழித்தல்,” என்ற முத்தொழில்களையும் செய்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் உடையதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அதிலே இரண்டு காரியங்களில், நாம் மனதுவைத்து, நமது முழு கவனத்தையும் செலுத்தினால் மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் நல்லதாக இருக்குமென்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். அதாவது அழித்தல் வேலையை விலக்கிவிட்டு, ஆக்கல், காத்தல் என்ற இரண்டு துறைகளிலும் நாம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். நாட்டில் மிகவும் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு, அதன் காரணமாக மக்கள் ஊர் விட்டு ஊர் சென்று, நடுத்தெருக்களில் பிச்சை கேட்டுக்கொண்டு அலைந்து வருகிறார்கள். இவர்களை எல்லாம் காப்பாற்ற சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். உண்மையான வழிவகைகளை காணவேண்டுமென நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். சேலம் ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அங்கே உண்ண உணவின் திண்ம இன்றைய தினம் ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பமும், குடும்பம் குடும்பமாகவே சென்னைப் பட்டினம் நோக்கி வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சொந்த ஊரில் பிச்சை எடுக்க வெட்டுக்கொண்டு வெளியூர் நோக்கி பிச்சை வாங்கப் போகிறார்கள். பொதுவாகவே சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் மழையில்லாததின் காரணமாக பஞ்சம் மிக அதிகமாகப் பரவிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பது கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். இப்படி பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருந்தும் கூட அங்கிருந்த கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை மூடிவிட்டார்கள். கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளுக்கு வேலையிழந்து தவிக்கும் ஹரிஜன மக்களும், ஹரிஜன குழந்தைகளும் தான் சென்றுகொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இன்றையதினம் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளையும் மூடிவிட்டதால் அவர்கள் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது நன்மை செய்யவேண்டும்.

9-50 “அடுத்தபடியாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் செய்து கொண்
a.m. டிருக்கும் நன்மைகளுக்காக அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால் இன்னும்
அவர்கள் குறைகள் பல தீர்க்கப்படவேயில்லை. உதாரணமாக மூன்றாம்
பாரம் வரையில் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கிடையாது.
அப்புறம் 6-ம் பாரம் வரையில் புல்தகத்திற்காக ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்புடன் வழங்
கப்படுகின்றன. அந்தத் தொகையையும் காலாகாலத்தில் கொடுப்பதில்லை.
பல இடங்களில் பள்ளிக்குப் பஸ் ஜூன் மாதம் திறந்தால் பிப்ரவரி மாதம்

வனையிலும் பட்டுவாடா செய்யப்படாமலிருக்கிறது. அதமட்டுமல்ல; ஒவ்வொரு சேரிகளிலும் போதுமான குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது. இதைப்பற்றி, கலைக்கடர்களுக்கும், ஹரிஜன கேஷமநல அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் என்ன எழுதினாலும் அவர்கள் எதுவுமே கவனிப்பதில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு குடியிருக்க முதலில் தக்க நிலம் கிடையாது. பள்ளம் படுகுழியிலும், சதுப்பு நிலங்களிலும் அவர்கள் வாழ்ந்து வருகிறார்கள். மனைக்கட்டுகள் விஷயமாக சர்க்கார் ரொம்பவும் காலதாமதம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் தாங்கள் வேலை செய்துகொண்டு வரும் இடத்திற்கு அருகில் எந்த இடத்தைக் குடியிருக்கக் கேட்கிறார்களோ, அதை அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தற்போது அவர்கள் வசிக்கும் நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கி நிலமில்லாதவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு அதைக் கொடுத்து விடுவதாகவும், இவர்களுக்கு சரியான மனைக்கட்டுகள் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லையென்றும் அறிகிறேன். இதுமாதிரியான கஷ்டங்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வராதிருக்க அரசாங்கத்தார் இதில் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“நாட்டில் இருக்கும் வேலையில்லாத கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்க சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் மற்ற பிரச்சினைகள் எல்லாம் ஒரு வாயு குறைந்து மக்கள் சபீஷ்கூடாக வாழ வழி ஏற்படுமென்று நான் சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் ஹரிஜன இலாக்கா தக்கபடி வேலை செய்யவில்லையென்று வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் ஓமலூர் தாலூக்காவில் சாமனாபுரம் என்ற ஊரில் 47 சேரிகள் நெருப்புப்பட்டு எரிந்துபோய்விட்டது. இதைப்பற்றி கல்வெட்டுக்கும், ஹரிஜன சேகம் நல அபிவிருத்தி அதிகாரிக்கும், தெரிவித்து 6 மாதங்கள் ஆகியும் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. 47 குடும்பங்கள் இன்றைய தினம் எந்தவிதமான விமோசனமும் இன்றி தவிக்கின்றன. இதைச் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து இவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக நிவாரணம் அளிக்காவிட்டால் எப்படி ஜனங்கள் சபீஷ்கூடாக, சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கமுடியும் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? இப்பொழுது Labour Act வந்ததின் காரணமாக ஜனங்களுக்கு கிராமத்தில் வேலை கிடைப்பதில்லை. காரணம் என்னவென்றால் ஒவ்வொரு முதலாளிகளும் தங்களிடமுள்ள ஆட்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு தக்க முறையில் அவர்களிடத்தில் வேலை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு விரிவதால்தான் அதிக ஆட்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்காமல் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் அதிகமாகிவிட்டது. காரணம் என்ன? அவர்கள் வேலை நேரத்தை நிர்ணயித்து விரிவதால் அதிக வேலையாட்கள் வேலை செய்ய முடியவில்லை. பொதுவாக Labour Act மக்களைப் பறிதும் பாதிக்கிறது. சர்க்காரே தேசிய மயமாக்கும் கொள்கைப்படி எல்லாத் தொழில்களையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் நீங்கு மென்று நினைக்கிறேன். உதாரணமாக தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளி 100 ஆட்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அதிக லாபம் சம்பாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று முயலலாம். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் அந்தத் தொழிலை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் 200 பேர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க முடியும். அதனால் வேலையில்லாத பிரச்சினையும் நீங்கும். ஆகவே எல்லாத் தொழில்களையும் தேசியமாக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“ అభ్యుదయ, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ సందర్భంలో ఆలస్య మయినప్పటికీ కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కోశ్చేన అంగీకరించినందులకు, మా సంతోషము వెల్లబెప్పుతున్నాను. కానీ యీ విషయంలో నేనొక విషయం చెప్పదలచాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణముకోసం, ఆంధ్ర యువకుల ప్రాణాలు తుపాకులకు గురియై పోగొట్టుకున్నందులకు విచారించుచున్నాను. ఈలాంటి సంఘటనలు కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం అధికారంలో వున్నప్పుడే జరిగటము నేటి శోచనీయం. ఆలస్య మయినప్పటికీ, ఆంగ్ల వాంఛను సంపూర్ణముగా తెలుసుకొని కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము నిర్మిస్తున్నామని ప్రకటన చేసినందుకు కేంద్రప్రభుత్వాన్ని నేడు అభినందిస్తున్నాను.

[Sri G. C. Kondayya] [26th March 1953]

“పోతే యీ సంవత్సరము బడ్జెటుకు సంబంధించి సంతకరకు మామూలుగా విధో కొంత మొత్తమును ప్రత్యేకించడము, దానిమీద చర్చ జరగడం అంటే ప్రభుత్వం ఆ మొత్తమును Departments అన్నిటిని సరిగ్గా వినియోగిస్తుందా లేదా అని ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధగా విచారించేస్తున్నదా అనినది, ఏ, ఏ, items కుగానూ కేటాయించిన సొమ్ము ఆ యీ items కు ప్రభుత్వం వాస్తవంగా ఖర్చు పెడుతున్నదా అనినది ప్రజలకు అనుమానం ప్రభుత్వం కలగజేస్తున్నదని చెప్పకతప్పదు. ఉదాహరణకు కరువు నివారణ కార్యక్రమాన్ని తీసుకుందాము. అందులో కొన్ని కోట్లు ప్రభుత్వం ఖర్చు పెడుతున్నారని కాని అసలు కరువురాకుండా చేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వం అవసరమయిన చర్యలు తీసుకుందా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా రాయల సీమలో కరువు ఎంతవరకు నివారణ అయింది, ప్రజలందరికీనీ, ఈడబ్ల్యు ఫువర్యోగ వడిందా లేదా, మధ్యమధ్య తాంత్రికము చేయ్యబడ్డదా అనే విచారణ ప్రజలలో పెరిగి వుంది. మా ప్రాంతాలలో శాశ్వతముగా ప్రతి సంవత్సరముగా కరువు వస్తున్నప్పుడు ఈ కరువుకోసం, కొంతసొమ్ము ప్రత్యేకించడము జరుగుతున్నది. కరువు ఒక జిల్లానుంచి యింకాక జిల్లాకు ప్రాక్రిపేషన్ వల్ల ప్రభుత్వము తగు చర్యలు తీసుకోలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆది విధంగా వినియోగ Department తీసుకుంటున్నటువంటి చర్యలలో కాలయాపన జరగటం, అసలు వసులు కాకుండా వుండటమే గాకుండా ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరించే పద్ధతులవల్ల మామూలు ప్రజలకు ఫువర్యోగ వడకుండా పోతున్నది.

“దేశంలోని బంజరు భూముల విషయం తీసుకుంటే వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు 1942 వ సంవత్సరము తర్వాత బంజరు భూములన్నీ పేదప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వము యిస్తుందని ఆశించుకొని సాగుచేసుకుంటూ వున్నారు. ఇటీవల ప్రభుత్వం ఒక G.O. తీసుకొనివచ్చి ఈ భూములన్ని ధనికులకే కట్టిపెట్టటానికేమో అనిపించేలా పేద ప్రజలనుంచి యీ భూములు తొలగించి వేలం వేస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం మొదటినుంచి పేదప్రజలకు భూమిలేని నిరుపేదలకు భూముల నిస్తామని ఆశలు చూపించి యున్నారు. ఆ ఆశలన్నీ ఈ G.O. వల్ల నిరాశలయ్యేటట్లు చేయబడినవి. ఎక్స్ యెండ్లనుంచి ఈ భూములను వారు సాగుచేసుకుంటూ జీవిస్తున్నారని అట్లాంటిది, యీ నాటి ఈ G.O. యొక్క ఫుల్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క Policy కి వ్యతిరేకం కాదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. నా Constituency లో ఈ మధ్య రెండు మూడు వేలములు జరిగినవి. అందులో ఆరు సంవత్సరములనుంచి కొంతమంది నిరుపేదలు సాగుచేసుకుంటూ వచ్చారు. ఈ నాడు రిమిన్యూ ఆఫీసరు వేలము వేయగా ధనికులైనవారు వేలములో పోటీచేసినందువల్ల ఈ వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు వేలంలో ధనికులతో పోటీచేయలేక పోయారు. అందువల్ల యీ భూములు భూమిలేనివాళ్లనుంచి తొలగించి, భూమి యిప్పుడా వాళ్లకే యిచ్చివేశారు. అందుకని పేద ప్రజలకు అన్యాయం జరిగిందని చెప్పవలసి వచ్చింది. ఈ G.O. వల్ల ఎక్స్ యెండ్లనుంచో సాగుచేసుకుంటున్న భూములను వదలివేసి కూలికి పోతున్నారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం గమనింపక పోవడమే జరుగుతున్నది. ఈ సందర్భంలో కొంతమంది కూలీలు సత్కారగ్రహాలుకూడా చేయ మొదలుపెట్టారు. కాబట్టి ఈ దుర్వ్యాయమును ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించి కనీసము మూడు సంవత్సరముల వరమిది అయినా పెట్టి అట్టి వేలంవేసిన కొంతవరకు ఆ పద్ధతి మీదనైనా పేదప్రజానీకానికి కొంతవరకు ఫువర్యోగిస్తుందని ఆశిస్తూ ప్రభుత్వం, ఆ ప్రకారం, ఈ G.O. ను మార్పు చేయమని కోరుతున్నాను. పోతే హరిజనులకు యిల్ల స్థలాలు యిసామని వాగ్దానం ప్రభుత్వము చేసింది. నా Constituency కి సంబంధించినంతవరకు ఎక్స్ వందల మంది హరిజనులు

యొక్క స్థలాలకోసం ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఆశంపకొనియున్నారు. ఆ సేకమంది ప్రభుత్వ డొంగ్లస్టులు అయిన కొంతమంది Welfare Officer లు, Labour Officer లు వచ్చి ఒక స్థలమును హరిజనులకు యివ్వవచ్చునని సలహా యిచ్చారు. ఆయినప్పటికి ఇంతవరకు యీస్థలము యివ్వబడలేదు. కారణము అడుగగా వ్యవసాయమునకు లాభముకీగా వుండే భూమిని హరిజనులకు యివ్వకొరకు యివ్వడడని చెప్పబడింది. హరిజనులకు యిట్లులేక నానావాదలూ పడుతున్నారు. వీరియొక్క కష్ట సమస్యలు ప్రభుత్వమువారు గుర్తించినట్లు కనపడదు. ఫారెస్టు విషయంకూడా అట్లానేవుంది పోయినసంవత్సరము Forest Officer లు ప్రభుత్వం వారియొక్క అనుమతిమీద ప్రజలయొక్క పశువులను మాడిల్లాలోవున్న forest లలో పరిమిట్టు లేకుండా క్రిగ్ జింగుకు యిచ్చారు. అట్లాంటిది ఈ సంవత్సరము పోయిన సంవత్సరముల పన్నుకూడా వసూలు చేయడం ప్రజలకు యిది పట్టవకలు మోసముగా కనిపిస్తున్నది అంటున్నారు. నేడ ప్రజలను ఈ విధంగా అనవసరమయిన యిబ్బందులకు ప్రభుత్వం గురచేస్తుంది అంటే అశ్చర్యమేమీలేదు అని చెప్పక తప్పదు. నేను ఈ విషయంలో జిల్లా కలెక్టరును కలసుకొని Forest Officer ల ఆన్వాయపు చర్యలను గురించి విన్నవించి ఒక విచారణ జరపమని కోరగా, కలెక్టరు enquiry చేస్తామని చెప్పారు. కాని యంతవరకూ ఎలాంటి enquiry జరుగలేదు. Estate భూముల విషయంలో Estate మానేజర్లు శిస్తులు వసూలు చేయుటకు వత్తిడి చేస్తున్నారు. యీ ఆఫీసరులు ప్రజలనుండి బహిరంగంగా లంచాలు అడుగుతున్నారుంటే ప్రభుత్వమువారు సమ్మతి. లంచాలు యిచ్చినవాళ్ళకే శిస్తులు తగ్గించటము యివ్వడవాళ్ళకి శిస్తులు జూద్ది చేయడం, ఈ విధముగా అవినీతి చర్యలు జరుపుతున్నారు. గతరెండు సంవత్సరాలలో యీ ఆఫీసర్లు సుమారు 60, 70, వేల రూపాయలు లంచాలద్వారా కనిపెట్టారు. ఆ officer గాని ఆ Estate మానేజరుగాని, యీ డబ్బు సంపాదించుకొని పేద ప్రజలను లంచాలు యివ్వమని లేకపోలే వారికి సహాయం చెయ్యమని, అంటున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం, ఈ విషయంలో ఒక విచారణ జరుపమని కోరుతున్నాను. మాడిల్లా మెట్టపాంతాలో ఒకచోట మాగాణిగా మార్పుటకు అనుమతి యిచ్చారు. 10, 12, సంవత్సరాలుగా estimates వేసివున్న చిన్న చిన్నమైనరు యిరిగేజుల projects కు డబ్బు యీ ప్రభుత్వం sanction యిచ్చింది. కాని ఇంతవరకూ ఈ స్కీములు నెరవేర్చి ఈ భూములను మాగాణిగా మార్చలేదు. ఉదాహరణకు శంకరం ఎర్రపల్లె చెరువు కొరకు ముప్పది వేల రూపాయల వరకు ప్రభుత్వం ఖర్చు పెట్టింది. ఇంతవరకు పని పూర్తికా లేదు. చేజర్లకాతకాలువకు 80 వేలరూపాయలు ఖర్చయింది. ఇంతడబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టి కూడా పని పూర్తి చేయనందువల్ల చేసినపని, పెట్టిన కర్చు వృధాఅవుతుంది. ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క సొమ్ము ప్రజలకు ప్రశయంగాముగా లేకుండమనేది చాలా కోవనీయం. ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క Programme విషయినా వుంటే సరిగా అమలు జరగటంలేదు. అందుజేత ఈ పద్ధతులను వినిర్బిస్తున్నప్పుడు అందులో వాస్తవాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించి అధికారాన్ని సకముగా చెలాయించకపోలే ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వం ఏ విధంగా సుఖయోగపడదు అని చెప్పతున్నాను."

[illegible]

[Sri C. Ahmed Kutty]

[26th March 1953]

ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഭക്ഷണത്തിൽ ഒരു കമ്മി ജില്ലയായ മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മലബാറിൽനിന്ന് വന്ന മികു മെമ്പർമാരു ഇവിടെ സംസാരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളെ പറയാണെങ്കിൽ ചില വൻകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾക്കു എല്ലാം ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വകയിരുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷ്യൻ പദ്ധതികൾ മലബാറിൽ തുടങ്ങുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഭക്ഷണക്കുറവ് മലപ്രദമായി നേരിടാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്ന് എല്ലാ മെമ്പർമാരും ഐക്യകണ്ഠേണ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. മലബാറിൽ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നുള്ളതിന് യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമെ മലബാറിലെ ഇന്നത്തെ ക്ഷാമസ്ഥിതിയെ പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ ശരിയാക്കണം പരിഷ്കാരം മൈനർ ഞാൻ ആശിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനു പുറമെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി സ്കീം പ്രകാരം മഞ്ചേരി, മലപ്പുറം, കോട്ടക്കൽ, ചേങ്ങര, പെരിന്തൽമണ്ണ, മണ്ണാങ്കാട്, പട്ടാമ്പി മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്ക് വ്യാപിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൂടി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി ഉടൻ പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു കൊള്ളട്ടെ. മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി വേണ്ട കടൻ അധികം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതെന്ന് ആയതു കൊണ്ട് അവിടെ ഒരു ആസ്പത്രിയുടെ അഭാവം ജനങ്ങളെ വല്ലാതെ അലട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ സംഗതി പല പ്രാവശ്യവും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെയും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിന്റെയും ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതുവരെ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ആസ്പത്രിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അവിടെത്തെ നാട്ടുകാർ കടൻ സംഖ്യ സംഭാവന ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഒരുക്കമുണ്ട്. ഈ നിലക്ക് ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മുൻകൈ എടുത്ത് ഒരു ആസ്പത്രി സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ട എല്ലാ നടപടികളും എടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് വേർതിരിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി ചേങ്ങര-കുണ്ടാട്ടി റോഡ് കഴിഞ്ഞ മന്ത്രിസഭ വാസ്താക്കിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. എങ്കിലും ഇതേ വരെ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് യാതൊരു പ്രവർത്തനവും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. വേങ്ങര ഒരു കലാ വട സെൻറർ ആയതു കൊണ്ട് കോഴിക്കോട്ടേക്ക് പോകാനുള്ള എക്സ്പ്രസ്സാണ് ഈ റോഡ്. ഇത് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നിർമ്മിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പഴി വളരെ സുഖകരമായതല്ലെന്ന് അതു ചിലർ പൂർവ്വസന്തോഷകൂടി മാറുന്നതാണെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിരിക്കുമെന്നും, അതിനു വരുന്ന എഞ്ചിനീയർ എന്ന് കാണുന്നതായാൽ കഷ്ടമായ പട്ടി ഞാൻ അയാൾക്ക് കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം എന്നും ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്ക് എഴുതിയിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആ പഴിക്ക് മാറ്റം വരുത്തുവാൻ തരമില്ലെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എനിക്ക് മറുപടി തന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിന്റെ അന്വേഷണത്തിന് വന്നിരുന്ന എഞ്ചിനീയർ എന്നെ കാണാതെ ചില അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം നടത്തി പോയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് അറിയുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ വീണ്ടും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു ഒരു എഞ്ചിനീയറെ അയക്കണമെന്നും ഞാൻ കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യപ്രദമായ ഒരു പട്ടി കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം എന്നും. ഈ റോഡിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ ഇനി കാലതാമസം വരുത്താതെ പ്രവൃത്തി ആരംഭിക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി എലിമെൻററി സ്കൂൾ ടീച്ചർമാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രധാന മന്ത്രി അദ്ദേഹം പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ട് ഇവിടെ സംസാരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അവർക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ രണ്ടു മൂന്നു മാസം കൂടുമ്പോൾ ആണ് ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്നത് എന്ന സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ ഞാൻ വെട്ടത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിന് മുമ്പ് എനിക്ക് കോട്ടക്കൽ ഫക്ഷിയല ടീച്ചേഴ്സ് യൂണിയൻ തന്ന ഒരു മെമ്പറാണെന്നും ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു ചെല്ലിട്ട് ഉണ്ട്. ചുരുങ്ങിയ ശമ്പളക്കാരായ ഈ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്ക് രണ്ടു മൂന്നു മാസം കൂടുമ്പോഴാണ് ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അവർക്ക് എങ്ങിനെയാണ് ജീവിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുക എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് ചോദിക്കുവാനുള്ളത്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കഴിയുന്ന എല്ലാ നടപടികളും എടുത്ത് ഭാവിയിൽ ഈ ഒരു നില വരുത്താനായിരിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ എടുക്കണം എന്നും ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അതേ സമയം തന്നെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിന് ഒരു സ്പെഷൽ ഓഫീസറെ നിയമിക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തീർച്ചയായിട്ട് കരിക്കുലും ന്യായീകരിക്കുവാൻ വയ്ക്കാത്തതാണ്. ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിന് കഴിയുന്ന വേഗത്തിൽ ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ് നടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇതിന് കാലതാമസം വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബോർഡിന്റെ കാലാവധി നീട്ടി കൊടുക്കുകയല്ലാതെ ഒരു സ്പെഷൽ ഓഫീസറെ നിയമിക്കുന്നത് യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലും ന്യായീകരിക്കാൻ വയ്ക്കാത്തതാണ് എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോട് എല്ലാ മെമ്പർമാരും ഐക്യ

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കണ്ടുന്ന യോജിക്കുന്നത് ആൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. മലബാർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോഡ് മീറ്റിംഗിൽ വെച്ചു പാസ്സാക്കിയ ഒരു റെഗുലേഷൻ എപ്പോഴൊക്കെയും അയച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ നയം പുനരാലോചന ചെയ്യണം എന്ന് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയാണ് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നത്.

* SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the supplementary demands before the House, I want to draw attention to the policy of our Government and how it was successful in the past year. The major policy concerns Food and Prohibition. Unless we make ourselves self-sufficient in the matter of food, we cannot solve all our problems. So far as last year is concerned, the decontrol of food and the passing of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannayals Protection Act are two important factors which helped to make the food policy of the Government a great success. In Tanjore, the tenants and the labourers are able to perform their agricultural work in a peaceful manner. The decontrol was the main factor which helped the ryots in the State to grow more food crops on their fields without fear of any interference of the officials and procurement authorities. They are able to produce more and they concentrate their attention more on producing food crops than money crops as far as my personal knowledge goes.

“ Sir, when I discuss food policy, I must refer to another important question, viz., irrigation. Since I come from the lower Bhavani Project area I would like to place one or two matters before the House which have to be considered by the Government immediately and orders thereon issued. These questions involve certain legal aspects. Whether the Tanjore people or the people of the Lower Bhavani Project area have the right of the water is a question that should be decided at a higher level. Last year, there was a tomtom in the villages that no second crops should be raised and the agriculturists felt very sorry for the same. The order is not clear and the agriculturists are not in a position to produce more because there is not enough water due to drought. So far as modern agricultural farming is concerned, the more the irrigation in the matter of paddy fields the less will be production of crops. Supply of water at a certain stage only helps to increase production and a vigorous growth of paddy. Wherever there is regulated water-supply, we get a bumper harvest, we are in a position to grow two crops where there was only one crop and we are able to increase the yield cent per cent. The Revenue and the Public Works officials should help the agriculturists in this regard to enable them to grow more paddy crops. Under this Lower Bhavani Scheme, there are two ayacuts, one at the Kodaveli and the other at the Kalingarayan anicuts. The ayacut people under the Kalingarayan anicut say that they have got their own rights for double crops. From 1945 the ayacut people under the Kodaveli anicut are raising two crops with good yields. Now they have been refused water-supply for the second crop and we have to go into the original rights that they should have only one crop. I therefore request the Government to take immediate steps at least from this year onwards to see that the 40,000 acres under the

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Kalingarayan and Kodaveli anicuts should get water throughout the year, the new channel under the Lower Bhavani Project should have the next preference and the water left after supply to the above should be given to the Tanjore people. The people of Tanjore might have claims in olden days. We are not following old methods and laws. According to times we have to change and amend our rules and regulations.

"In regard to the Prohibition policy of the Government, I would like to say, as a member coming from the rural parts, that it is a success. Simply because there is illicit distillation in some places and we are losing good amount of revenue we cannot say it is a failure. It is true if we scrap Prohibition, we get a good amount of revenue. But money should not be the criterion for anything. As Bernard Shaw puts it, 'Money can cure hunger, but it cannot cure unhappiness'. Food can cure one's appetite but it cannot cure one's soul. Illegal and illicit means may help to cure one's hunger, but it cannot cure one's soul. As far as the Harijans are concerned, I can say that it is a 95 per cent success and I allow 5 per cent margin as there are still people who cannot work without drinking. Therefore, Sir as a whole, the people are hale and healthy. I know from my own experience of the servants working in my fields, they are very intelligent. They are doing the agricultural works as neatly as anybody else and according to the advice given by me from time to time. If I write a letter to my Harijan labourers, they carry out the work according to plan, and this is because of the Prohibition policy. If Prohibition is scrapped, I do not think they will go to the fields and work. Therefore, so far as the agricultural labourers and the Harijans are concerned, Prohibition is a success. After all by scrapping Prohibition, we may get about fifteen to twenty crores of rupees. But the purchasing power of the people will certainly go down and the people will lose about three hundred crores of rupees if we get an income of twenty crores of rupees.

"In regard to the Tanjore Tenants and Pannayals (Protection) Bill, there are so many things still to be considered and some people including some hon. Members also have expressed mixed feelings. Supposing there are landowners owning 50 acres of land and who have leased out their lands to the tenants and have nothing left for personal cultivation, they are deprived of their rights to get back their lands for personal cultivation. The provision with respect to this should be suitably amended. So far as the tenants are concerned, it is a great success and has restored harmony between the mirasdars and the tenants and the agricultural labourers.

"So far as the food policy is concerned, unless we produce more and unless we concentrate our attention on agricultural work, we will not become self-sufficient in food. In America and other countries, a minimum price is guaranteed for the foodgrains, depending on the cost of cultivation. If the open market price goes down, the Government gets in and purchases the grains from

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the ryots and distributes it to the people. Unless a reasonable price is guaranteed, the ryots cannot carry on their cultivation. At present, in our country we are not in a position to give a guaranteed price. But a time will come when we will have not only to guarantee a minimum price, but we will have to introduce insurance also for food crops. In this connection, I would like to say a few words in regard to the Agricultural Department. They have been preparing very good strains. But the difficulty is when I approach the Agricultural Department for good strains, they do not have the strains I want and they give me only 2 lb. or 1½ lb. and I have to multiply the seeds. In Kashmir, I was told, the Government will raise good strains in certain areas and supply them to the farmers. Better quality of seeds will certainly increase production. The Agricultural Department should try to supply good strains to the ryots at least to the extent of 10 per cent of their requirements. By good seedlings we can increase our production by 50 per cent. One of the important points in the Japanese method of cultivation is the quantum of water to be supplied to the fields. The officers of the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department should advise the ryots that water should be economically used. Economic use of water alone will increase the production by 50 per cent. In these days of drought, the ryots do not know how to use water. In the case of paddy cultivation, immediately after weeding water is not necessary for the fields for 10 or 15 days, when the soil cracks, oxygen gets into the soil and helps the formation of tillers and the vigorous growth of the crop. Only at this stage, after the weeding, water is not needed. There is a stage when water is immensely needed, i.e., at the formation and primordia and before the shooting of ear heads. Therefore, it is better to instruct the agricultural demonstrators to go to their respective areas and advise the people how to carry on the agricultural operations with good strains and manures."

*SRI K. BAPANNA DORA :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ కౌన్సిల్‌లో యింత 10-20
వరకు ఎక్స్‌పెన్డీటర్లు కరువును గురించి మాట్లాడినాను. దానినిగురించి యిప్పుడు a.m.
వేరే ప్రశ్నేకీంచి వెళ్ళవసరము ఏమీలేదు. కాని రాయల్స్‌నులో ప్రవేశించినటు
వంటి కరువు ప్రక్కనున్నటువంటి జిల్లాలకుగూడా ప్రాకింది. ఈ కరువును ఆదుపు జే
యటానికి గవర్నమెంటుకు ఏ విధమైనటువంటి దమ్ములేకుండా పోయింది. ఈ కరువును
గురించిన విషయాలన్నీ యీ కౌన్సిల్‌లో మనమీదులు సవివరంగా విన్నవించియున్నారు.

“మా తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా మా తాలూకాలో ఉన్నటువంటి Forest department
లోను, Prohibition department లోను, జరిగేటటువంటి అక్రమాలు, దాడులమై
నటువంటి అవినీతికృత్యాలు అనేకములు గలవు. వాటి విషయము నేను కొద్దిగా చెప్ప
దలచుకున్నాను. మా తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాకు సంబంధించిన జిల్లా ఫారెస్టు అధికారి,
తన క్రింద తిన్న ప్రాఫ్‌లోని వారందరిని పోల్చిపించి, లోపాయికారీగా అందరిని
లోబర్చుకొని, తన ఆజమాయిషీలో ఉన్నటువంటి అడవిసంతను తన స్వలాభానికి ఒక్క
వ్యాపారంగా కొట్టివేయించు కుంటున్నాడు. 1952-53 వ సంవత్సరములో మన
Rural Welfare Department మంత్రిగారు మా జిల్లాలో పర్యటించేటప్పుడు గోకవ
రము అనే గ్రామము వద్దకు చేర్చబడ్డటువంటి యీ forest produce అంతయు

[Sri K. Bapanna Dora] [26th March 1953]

అక్కడ పజలించాపించి, ఒక memorandum మంత్రిగారికి యిచ్చారు. అవిషయములో ప్రభుత్వము విమచర్యతీసుకున్నదిన్నీ తెలియలేదు. ఇటీవల 18.3-53 తేదీన Chief Conservator of Forests ను గూడచూచి యి విషయాలు అన్నియు వారికి చెప్పి ఈ విషయము విచారించి న్యాయంచేయమని కోరాను. ఈ జిల్లా పారెస్టు అఫీసరు యిప్పటికి కడకొండు, పన్నెండు జిల్లాలలో పనిచేసి ఉన్నాడనిన్నీ, అందులో ఈ విధమైన అకమచర్యలు ఎవరు చేయలేదనిన్నీ, యీ పారెస్టు అఫీసరు ఎట్లా చేశాడా అని ఆ Chief Conservator చాలా అశ్వర్య పడ్డాడు. ఈ Chief Conservator గారు వచ్చినప్పటినుంచి యీ జిల్లా అధికారి కొంత భయముతో ప్రవర్తించుచున్నప్పటికిన్నీ లోపల ఏమి జేస్తున్నదన్నీ తెలియ నివ్వడములేదు. ఈ విషయములో ఆ Chief Conservator ఒక విచారణ జరుపుతానని ప్రకటన చేశాడు. కాని ప్రభుత్వము తరపున యీ విధమైన అవినీతి చర్యలు చేసేటటువంటి అఫీసర్లను ప్రభుత్వము ఎందుకు హెచ్చించి పూరకుంటున్నారో, యింకా వారిని ఎందుకు సర్వీసులో continue చేస్తున్నారో నాకు అర్థము కావడము లేదు. ఇంకను ఆ జిల్లాలో ఉన్న అడవులన్నియు పూర్తిగా కొట్టించి అముక్తున్న తర్వాతగాని, యీ జిల్లా అధికారిని అక్కడనుంచి మరొకచోటికి transfer చేయబడునని అనుకుంటున్నాను. యిటువంటి అవినీతిచర్యలు, ప్రభుత్వమువారి దృష్టికి తెచ్చినను పలకకండా యీ ప్రభుత్వము ఊరకుండుట అనేది చాలా శోచనీయం.

“తర్వాత మద్యనిషేధం ప్రభుత్వం వారు అమలులోకి తెచ్చేరకాని, ఏమి ప్రయోజనము కనబడడములేదు. యీ మద్యనిషేధము కట్టుదిట్టముగ అమలుజరుపబడుట లేదు. పూర్వముకంటే యీ త్రాగుడు యింకా ప్రబలమయింది. ఈశాఖలో పని చేసేటటువంటి అధికారులు ప్రజలలో ఐక్యమై కల్లుకాయించి అమ్మించి నూరు, రెండు వందలు, మూడువందలు, యీ ప్రకారముగా సంపాదించుకుంటున్నారు. పై అఫీసరు నుంచి, క్రింది అఫీసరుదాకా యీ డబ్బు వాటాలు చేసి పంచుకుంటున్నారు. ఇంత నిరాశుటంగా కల్లుకాయించి ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులే అమ్మించి వాటాల పద్దతి మీద డబ్బు గణించుకొంటున్నారంటే, యిక త్రాగుడుకు అలవాటుపడ్డవాళ్లు యీ మద్యము త్రాగకుండా మానివేస్తారా అని అడుగుచున్నాను. వ్యాపారస్తులు యిదేవిధంగా డబ్బు గణించుకొంటున్నారు. దేశాలలో ఎక్కడచూచినను పిల్లాడి మొదలు పెద్దవాళ్ల వరకు త్రాగుతూనే ఉన్నారు. ఇదివరకు బ్రాహ్మణతరులు త్రాగుచున్నారంటే, యీ నిషేధపట్టము వచ్చినతర్వాత బ్రాహ్మణులూకూడా మొదలు పెట్టారు. దీనివిషయంలో యీ మద్య ప్రతికలలోగూడా ప్రకటించబడ్డది. కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వములో యీ మద్యనిషేధము అమలు జరుపలేక పోయిందంటే చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉన్నది. అటువంటిప్పుడు యీ నిషేధపట్టము తీసివేస్తేనే బాగుంటుందనుకుంటాను. ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా విధానం అంతాచూస్తే, ఆహారం డి-కంట్రోలు చేయకముగదు D. S. Os, F. S. Os, T. S. Os, డబ్బు సంపాదించుకున్నారు, ఇందుకుతోడుగా మద్య నిషేధము అమలులోకి వచ్చిన తర్వాత Prohibition department వారు, పోలీసు వారు, యింకను దానికి సంబంధించిన యావత్తు ఉద్యోగస్థులు, లక్షలాది డబ్బు గణించుకున్నారు. అఫీసరు అనే తారతమ్యత లేకుండా నటించుచున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వము యింతమంది అఫీసర్లమీద దయదాక్షిణ్యలు చూపించి డబ్బు గణించుకొనేటందుకు ohance యిచ్చినప్పుడు యికమీ M. L. A. లకుగూడా ఒక chance యిస్తే, వాళ్లకూడ డబ్బు సంపాదించుకుంటారు. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులను సర్వీసులో నుంచి Dismiss చేసినను వారికి ఎలాంటి అభ్యంతరం ఉండదనుకుంటున్నాను. విలసనగా

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ఏ వేళ్ళప్పుడు dismiss అయిననూ, జీవితపర్యంతము వాళ్ళు నిరాశుటకంగా బ్రతకటానికి వీలు అయినంత సొమ్ము గడించుకున్నారు. అట్లాంటప్పుడు వారిని dismiss చేసినను ఏమి ప్రయోజనము. ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ తప్పును దిద్దుకోవలసి ఉంటుంది. ఉద్యోగస్థులకు chance యిచ్చినప్పుడు, మాకు మాత్రం ఎందుకు chance యివ్వకూడదని యీ M.L.A. అనిపించుకునేవారు లోలోపల అనుకుంటున్నారు. గనుక ప్రభుత్వవిధానము యంతకట్టుదిట్టముగ పని చేస్తున్నదని రుజువుకూడా చేసుకోవచ్చు. అందరికీ chance యిచ్చినప్పుడు, పాపము డబ్బు సంపాదించుకోటానికి యీ M.L.A లకు నూడా chance యివ్వకూడదా, అని అంటాను? కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేసేటటువంటి తప్పును యిప్పుటికైనా దిద్దుకోమంటాను.

“ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వమువారు బడ్జెటులో చూపిన డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టుతా మంటున్నారు. ఈ డబ్బు అంతా ప్రజలకు సక్రమంగా ఖర్చుపెట్టుతున్నారనే నమ్మకము ఏమి వుంది! ఒక విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లా తీసుకోండి. ఆ జిల్లాలోని forest అంతయు ఆక్రమింపబడి జమీందార్లకు చెందియున్నది. ఈ జమీందార్లలో మాడుగుల ఎస్టేటువారు Estate Abolition Act రాకముందు చాలా పీసక్రయానికి ఆక్రమకునేవారు. యీ Abolition Act వచ్చినతరువాత నూడా ప్రజలు పోడు వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనేందుకు కలవ కావలసి వున్నప్పుడు, యీ ఆడవిలో కలవ తెచ్చుకొనేందుకు యీ జమీందారు అభ్యంతరము పెట్టుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ అభ్యంతరము ఆపుచేయాలి. ఈ విషయంలో వెంటనే చర్యతీసుకొని యీ ఎస్టేటును త్వరలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు స్వాధీనపరచుకోవాలి. ప్రజలను యీ యిబ్బందులనుండి తప్పించాలి అనిఅంటున్నాను

“ఇకపోతే forest department లో చాలావరకూ unreserved forest చాలా భాగం కొట్టిబడి వుంది. ఆక్రమ ప్రభుత్వం కొంతమందిని I.C.S. officers ను గవర్నమెంటు ఏజంట్లుగా ప్రకటింపబడ్డారు. ఈ ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతంలో నూడా అడవులను వివక్షణ లేకుండా కొట్టివేస్తున్నారు. అట్లాంటప్పుడు ఆక్రమ ప్రజల పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి Colonization Schemes అనుబంధం తెచ్చి, వ్యవసాయ అభివృద్ధి చేయగోరుతాను. ఆంధ్రదేశములోను, తమిళ దేశంలోను ఉన్నట్లు వ్యవసాయమును అభివృద్ధిచేస్తున్నట్లు, యీ ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతంలో నూడా వ్యవసాయము అభివృద్ధి పరచవలెనని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. Forest శాఖ మంత్రిగారు మా ప్రాంతాలకు పర్యటనకు వచ్చినప్పుడు, ఆ ప్రాంతము అంతయస్వయముగా చూచారు. వారు యీ విషయములో తగు శ్రద్ధ వహించెదరని ఆశానూ యింతటికో నిష్కర్మిస్తున్నాను.”

*SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY:—“కనంబు ఉతవిశ్ శబానామకర్ అవరకణే! సెనెర వరుణత్తయి పంజెడ్డిల్ ఒత్తక్కియ తొకాయెక్ కాండ్రిణుం అతికప్పది సెలవిడ్తెరుక్ అణుమతి క్కొరం ఇంత ఒరి మాణియక్ క్కొరిక్కెయై ఎణ్ణెల్ ఆత్తిరిక్క ముడియై. ఎణ్ణెణ్ణిల్ జ్జెణ్ణ కణ్ణక్కు ఇణ్ణెయై న్నిలెయిల్ తేవైప్పరం అత్తియియియియియి సెలవి కణ్ణక్కు అతికప్పదియై పణ్ణత్తై సెలవిడ్డిరున్తల్ అత్తై ఆత్తిరిప్పతిల్ న్నియియిరుక్కిరై. ఆత్తల్ శర్క్కార్ అప్పదిశ్ శెయ్యవిల్లె.”

“உதாரணமாக பஞ்சத்திற்காக செலவிட்டிருக்கும் தொகை ரூ.22,000 ரூபாய். இது மிக மிகச் சொற்பம். இந்த ராஜ்யம் பூராவிலும் இன்று பஞ்சம் கடுமையாகப் பரவிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. எதிர் தரப்பில் இருப்பவர்கள் மாத் திரமல்ல, சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் இருப்பவர்களும் கூட பஞ்சத்தின் கோரத் தன்மையைப் பற்றி விரிவாய்ப் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜியும், சர்க்காரும் பட்டினிச் சாவு ஏற்படவில்லை என்று மறுத்தபோதிலும்

[Sri K. V. Ramaswamy] [26th March 1953]

பத்திரிக்கைகள் பட்டினிச் சாவைப்பற்றிப் பிரசுரிக்கின்றன. ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜிக்குப் பல்லாண்டு பாடுகிற மெயில் பத்திரிக்கைகூட இரண்டொரு நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு ராசிபுரத்தில் நடந்த பட்டினிச் சாவைப் பட்டதுடன் பிரசுரித்திருக்கிறது.”

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a.m. THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“About this Rasipuram case to which reference is just now being made, we have made full enquiries and the allegations are not correct. We have received reports from the officials concerned, full and detailed reports. I think the matter will be published in the Press soon.”

* SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY :—“ராஜாஜி பட்டினிச் சாவு ஏற்படவில்லை என்பதினாலேயே அது உண்மையாகி விடாது. இத்தகைய பஞ்சத்தின் ஆபத்தான நிலையில் சர்க்கார் பஞ்சத்திற்கு மிகமிகக் குறைந்த பணத்தையே செலவிடுகிறது. அதே நேரத்தில் ஜமீன்தார்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈட்டின் பெயரால் ஏராளமான பணம் வாரியிறைக்கப்படுகிறது. இதைப்பற்றி நான் அதிகம் பேச விரும்பவில்லை. ரூ. 15,90,000 ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது நியாயமா என்பதை சர்க்கார் யோசிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். எந்த ஜமீன்தாராவது இன்று கஞ்சித் தொட்டிக்கு முன்னே க்யூ வரிசையில் நின்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா? போக போக்கியத்தில் புரளும் அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு ஏதற்காக? இந்த பணத்தைக் கடன் பளுவால் அவதிப்படும் விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தர்க்காவிக்க கட்டைக் கொடுத்து உதவலாம். அழுகிற பிள்ளைக்கு வாழைப்பழம் காட்டுகிற மாதிரி, விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தக்காவிக்கடன் தருகிறோம் என்று வாயளவில் சர்க்கார் சொல்லுகிறது. ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தக்காவிக்கடன் கிடைப்பதில்லை. என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் நடப்பதென்ன? ஒரு முறை ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் என்னுடைய தொகுதிக்கு விஜயம் செய்தார். அப்போது விவசாயிகள் அவரை அணுகி தங்களின் கஷ்டங்களைச் சொன்னார்கள். அதற்குக் கலெக்டர், யாரும் தக்காவிக்க கடன் கேட்கவில்லை; கேட்டிருந்தால் கொடுத்திருப்பேன் என்று உடனே கலெக்டருக்கு பலர் தக்காவிக்க கடன் கோரி விண்ணப்பித்தார்கள். ஆனால் இதுவரை யாருக்கும், பல மாதங்கள் ஆகியும் பணம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அடுத்துக் கேட்டால் கலெக்டர் பணம் இல்லையென்று கையை அலிக்கிறார். இந்த நிலைமையில், ஜமீன்தார்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு முக்கியமா? அல்லது விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடன் உதவி முக்கியமா?

“அடுத்தபடியாக போலீஸ் மான்யம். இதுவும் நியாயமானதல்ல. ஏற்கெனவே ஏராளமாக, அதாவது ரூ. 69,91,200, பட்ஜெட்டில் போலீஸுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும், மேலும் அதிகமாகப் பணம் கோருவது சரியல்ல. பஞ்ச காலத்தில் போலீஸுக்கு ஏன் லட்சக் கணக்கில் பணத்தைச் செலவிட வேண்டும். இதனால் ஏற்படும் லாபமென்ன? சிதம்பரத்தில் நடப்பதென்ன? தங்களின் கோரிக்கையைப் பெற ஒன்று திரளும் விவசாயிகளைப் போலீஸ் உருட்டி மிரட்டுகிறது. விழுப்புரத்தில் பஸ் தொழிலாளிகளின் இயக்கத்தை நாசம் செய்கிறது. இது மாதிரிமல்ல. மதுவிக் கின் பெயரால் கிராமங்களில் போலீஸ் செய்கிற அட்டகாசம் கொஞ்சமல்ல, என்னுடைய கிராமத்தில் பல முறை போலீஸ்படை வருத்து நிரபராதிகளான பொது மக்களை இம்சித்தது. இத்தகைய போலீஸுக்கு உபரி மான்யம் கோருவதை என்னால் ஆதரிக்க முடியாது. இந்தப் பணத்தை கல்விக்காகச் செலவிடலாம். பல பெற்றோர்கள் கஷ்டத்திற்கு மத்தியில் தங்கள் பிள்ளைகளைப் பள்ளிக்கு அனுப்புகிறார்கள். ஆனால் பள்ளிகளில் இடமில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையைப் போக்க சர்க்காருக்கு எண்ணமிருந்தால் போலீஸ் செலவை கல்விக்கு ஒதுக்கி இருக்கும்.

“அதே சமயத்தில் நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்குக் கோரும் மான்யத்தையும் என்னால் ஆதரிக்க முடியாது. எந்த உருப்படியான திட்டத்தையும் நிறைவேற்றவில்லை. இதில் பெரும் பகுதி பணத்தை அதிகாரிகள் எப்பமிடுகிறார்

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கள். அதை நிறுத்த சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை. சர்க்காருக்கு மன மிருந்தால், என்னால் கூட பல கேஸ்களைப் பிடித்துத் தீர முடியும். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கத் தயாரா? இல்லை. ஒரு சில அதிகாரிகள் ஜனங்களின் பணத்தைக் களவாடிக் கொழுப்பதைப் பற்றிச் சர்க்காருக்குக் கவலை இல்லை. அடுத்தபடியாக பொது சுகாதாரத்திற்காகச் செலவாகும் தொகை மிக மிகக் குறைவு. போஷாக்குக் குழைவின் காரணமாக நோய் தொடி பரவி வரும் இந்த நாளில் பொது ஜனங்களின் சுகாதாரத்தில் சர்க்கார் அதிக சிரத்தை காட்ட வேண்டும். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை.

“எனவே நியாயமான, பொது மக்களின் நலன்களுக்கான முறையில் இந்த மான்யம் கோரப்படவில்லை. இத்தகைய கோரிக்கையை என்னால் ஆதரிக்க முடியாது என்று கூறி முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the supplementary Demand for Rs. 75,000, I wish to say a few words. The fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift was constituted in the year 1946-47 and the balance left over for 1953-54 is Rs. 52.33 lakhs. The sponsors of the fund first thought that the balance in this fund at the end of every financial year should be one crore of rupees, the amount spent during the preceding year being replenished at the beginning of the succeeding year. The Government have credited so far only Rs. 10.07 lakhs in the year 1948-49, Rs. .03 lakh in the year 1950-51, Rs. 39.21 lakhs in the year 1951-52, and Rs. 33.4 lakhs in the year 1952-53. Had the Government credited the balance every year to make the fund one crore, there would not have been any necessity to come with a Demand for Supplementary grant of Rs. 75,000 now.

“The reasons given for additional expenditure are reasonable, and I request the hon. Members of this House to grant the Demand.

“Another point I would like to mention is that there is a lot of expenditure on the side of establishment. This could be reduced by abolishing the Director's office which is at present doing only post office business between the District Officers and the Government. This suggestion was made by me during the last Budget session, but it was not taken note of by the Government. Had this been done, there could not have been any necessity for this Supplementary Demand. Further, more money could be spent on the uplift of Harijans.

“I hope the Government would consider these suggestions at least in future.

“In conclusion, I want to pay a tribute to the Editor of the ‘Indian Express’ for devoting a full column to this subject of Harijan Uplift. There he counselled the leaders of the Harijans to have patience. He says ‘Compulsion cannot effect miracles.’ True; we will abide by it. In taking this advice in good spirit, I appeal to all the leading papers of this State to try to change the mind of the public by giving space in the columns of their papers for this subject.

“Thank you, Sir.”

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SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to pass some remarks on the policy of the Government pursued during the last few months. First, I take up the subject of handloom industry.

“ Sir I come from a constituency where there is a large population of handloom workers. Thanks are due to the Government for getting the Assembly pass a resolution in favour of reservation of certain varieties of cloth to the handloom industry. But it is not enough; the resolution seems to me as if it is Sanjaya Rayabaram in the Mahabharatha with Sushkapriyams and Sunyahasthams. The Government will have to do more of what is within their hands and within their scope. Hon. Members of this House, especially Mr. Kotaiah, suggested many ways and means to improve the lot of the handloom workers, such as to waive the sales-tax on the yarn supplied to the workers, and on the handloom cloth prepared by them. He also suggested the giving of subsidy loans to the handloom workers. But not one of the suggestions has been implemented by the present Government. During the last five or six years the condition of the handloom workers has been very sad and deplorable, and I request the Government to do what they can even within their limited capacity and scope to help these handloom workers in the State.

“ Secondly, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the irrigation sources and the food position in the Sriakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. I need not inform this Government that the food produced in the Visakhapatnam district is not sufficient even for two months and the food produced in the Sriakulam district is barely sufficient for that district. In these circumstances I am sorry to say that the Government are not bestowing any attention on the improvement of the irrigation sources or on the implementation of any schemes in these two districts. Further, I wish to point out that the Government do not care to appoint sufficient engineering staff to look after the ordinary and flood repairs to be carried out to the irrigation sources in these two districts, let alone the implementation of Nagavalli, Vamsadhara and other irrigation schemes. I am at a loss to understand why the Government are not able to understand this simple arithmetic or the rule of three that when vast tracts of zamindari areas like Vizianagram, Bobbili, Mandasa, Salur, etc., are annexed to the old ryotwari areas, the area now to be supervised by the engineering staff is increased by three or four times. I therefore wish to draw the pointed attention of the Government to the necessity for appointing more engineering staff and allot sufficient funds to look to the urgent need for repairing the irrigation sources in these districts.

10-40
a.m.

“ Sir, next I wish to say something about the flood havoc caused by the Nagavalli and Vamsadhara rivers during the years 1949 and 1950 and even subsequently. Many villages and valuable lands were washed away and there were proposals to construct flood banks on the banks of the Nagavalli river at Ampili, Allena, Khandiyam,

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Labham, Regidi, Komera, Boddavalasa, Gangabthagirathipuram, Kottavalasa, Kotturu Ramachandrapuram and on the banks of the Vamsadhara at Purushottapuram. In fact the then Government also made a lump provision in 1951-52 for the implementation or improvement of some of the schemes in these districts to the extent of some Rs. 65 lakhs. But, what became of that lump-sum provision or grant, we do not know. In this connection, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this House that the Executive Engineer of the Srikakulam division suggested, or recommended, four schemes, namely, Padigam, Surapadu, extension of Nagavalli Project, i.e., Vonegedda or Isakagedda Scheme and Gambhiramgedda Schemes to be implemented this year. But we do not see whether any improvement on these lines has been made or included in the Budget. In this connection, I wish to congratulate the Executive Engineer of Srikakulam for honestly saying that he is not going to do anything unless the Government give him adequate funds and staff for the purpose. So, Sir, I once more request the Government to appoint immediately more and adequate engineering staff even to look after ordinary repairs and flood repairs; otherwise there will be much unrest in the district and God alone knows what will happen in such circumstances.

“ Sir, on this occasion, I will be failing in my duty if I do not congratulate the Government on their having made provision, or on having started construction of maternity wards in both the Parvatipuram and Palakonda hospitals and on having made a beginning in respect of improvements to the Srikakulam Taluk Headquarters hospital. In this connexion, I wish to point out that mere improvements to the Srikakulam Taluk Headquarters Hospital alone will not satisfy the requirements, but I request the Hon. the Health Minister to see that this Srikakulam Taluk Headquarters Hospital and the Maternity Hospital there are made pucca District Headquarters hospitals in the fitness of things as Srikakulam has become a district headquarters.

“ I wish also to congratulate the Government on having taken a decision and making provision to construct a bridge across the Nagavalli river at Sankili in Palakonda taluk, a long-cherished wish of the people of Palakonda taluk, and also the district headquarters buildings at Srikakulam.

“ Lastly, Sir, I wish to say that the major curse of the Zamindari system is the joint patta liability. We are made to understand by the Government that as far as possible the Government are going to collect rents from those people who are actually enjoying the land. But, contrary to this, in many of the zamindaris, especially in Bobbili and Sripuram estates, the village munsifs are collecting either the whole rent or whatever rent they deem necessary from single persons or a few persons. In this connexion I would like to point out that some revenue officials also are encouraging such things against all equity and justice. During the last Budget session I brought this to the notice of the Honourable the Revenue Minister and pointed out that the village munsif of Javam

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in Bobbili Estate had been doing much harm to the tenants in the matter of kist collections and that there were also prosecutions and distraints of properties and all such things for his personal ends. I therefore request the Government to enquire into these matters particularly in Gaddavalasa Narasimhapuram and Javam villages. Otherwise ill-feelings will be developed in the ryots against the Government, and serious repercussions will follow."

* SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ దినము ఇక్కడ భున్న సస్టి మెంటరీ బడ్జటు పూర్వపు బడ్జటు మావరే వుంది. ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగపడే టుల్లు ఈ బడ్జటు తయారు చేయబడలేదు. బడ్జటు తయారు చేసినపుడు ప్రజలకు ఆ డబ్బు సక్రమముగా వినియోగించబడుతుందో లేదో చూడడంలేదుగాని, తనకు కావలసిన డబ్బును ప్యాసు చేయించుకునేందుకు మాత్రము ఆతురత చూపుతున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు కరువు నివారణకు 54 లక్షల 22 వేలు కావాలని ఆడుగుతున్నారు. సంతోషమే. అంతకంటే ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు పెట్టవలెనని ఆడుగుతున్నాము. కాని ఈనాడు కరువుకు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎలాంటి సస్టి డబ్బు సక్రమముగా వినియోగము చేస్తున్నారో లేదో ప్రభుత్వం చూడడంలేదు. Subsistence loans గా ఇచ్చే వదియూపాయలలో 3, 4, 7 కూడా, ముట్టడం లేదు. గంజీ కేంద్రాలలో 30% కూడా ఖర్చుపెట్టడంలేదు. మధ్య వర్గాలు మింగివేస్తున్నారు. M.L.A. లు report లు చేసినా, అర్జీలు మంత్రులకు ఇచ్చినా కూడా ప్రభుత్వం ఏమీ పట్టించుకొగడం లేదు. డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టడాతో స్థానిక M.L.A. చెప్పినా ఏమీ లాభము లేకుండా ఉంది. ఖర్చుపెట్టే డబ్బు నిజముగా ప్రజలకు అందుతుందో లేదో చూడడములేదు. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వం తన యిష్టము వచ్చిన రోరణిని పోనూడండి. ఒక తహశీల్దారు గురించి ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారికి చెప్పినా ఏమీ చర్య తీసుకొనలేదు. అర్జీలు వెళ్లినా బుట్టదాఖలు ఆవుతుందని ఉద్యోగిగారు తెలుసును. అందుచేత నాకి ధయములేకుండా పోతున్నది. ప్రజలకు డబ్బు అందే టుల్లు చెయ్యవలసిన వాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వమీద వుంది. గంజీ కేంద్రాలలో రివ్యూ యిచ్చిన థానాల్లతో 100-కి 10% బ్యాక్ మార్కెటుకు అమ్మడం జరుగుతుంది. ఇది ప్రభుత్వానికి నామాపిక లేదా ?

“ఇక రెమిక్షన్ విషయం చూస్తే అది ఘోరంగా ఉంది. నెల్లూరు మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలకు రెండు తాలూకాలలో కనిగిరి, పొదిలి తాలూకాలకు మాత్రమే ఇచ్చేరు. ప్రభుత్వం తన నిర్లక్ష్యతను ప్రదర్శిస్తున్నది. దర్శి, కందుకూరు మొదలైన తాలూకాల్లో పంటలు పోయినా రెమిక్షన్ ఇవ్వలేదు.

“తరువాత మన పోలీసు ఖర్చుక్రింద 6 కోట్ల 99 లక్షలు కావాలని ఆంటున్నారు. 1952-53 లో 7 కోట్ల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టడానికి కావాలని ఆడుగుతున్నారు. ఇంత మొత్తము ఎందుకంటే కమ్యూనిస్టు గలఖా అని చెప్పేరు. ప్రభుత్వము రాష్ట్రములో అలాంటి పరిస్థితు లేమీ లేకపోయినా గత సంవత్సరము ఖర్చు అయినంత యిప్పుడు ఎందుకైనది ? Motor Transport కు C.I.D. లకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు ఆవుతుందన్నారు. ఈ రోజున కనిగిరి తాలూకా ఆఫీసులో రెండు వాన్సు వడి ఉన్నాయి. ప్రజలకు కలరావచ్చి వస్తున్నా, మంచునీళ్లు తెచ్చుకుంటామన్నా ఇవ్వరు ఉన్నవాటికి పనిలేకుండా వుంటే యింకా వాన్లు, జీపులు కానీకాము, డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేయటము అనవసరము. C.I.D. staff ఎక్కువ చెయ్యడంవల్ల కూడా డబ్బు జాస్తి కావాలంటున్నారు. కాని C.I.D. లకు పెంచినందువల్ల corruption ఏమైనా

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తగ్గిందా అంటే ఏమీలేదు. హల్లీకి హల్లీ, సున్నకు సున్న అని వెప్పాలి. ప్రజలకు సంబంధించిన విషయములలో C.I.D. లు పని చేయడము లేదు. కాని కమ్యూనిస్టులపై రిపోర్టు చేయటానికి ఏరిసి వినియోగిస్తున్నారు. కాన యీ డబ్బు అనవసరంగా కేటాయించేరన్నమాట.

“ఇరిగేషను విషయమై ప్రతి సంవత్సరం డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేస్తున్నారు. ఆర్థిక మంత్రి 10-50 a.m. గారి లెక్కల ప్రకారం ఖర్చు ఎక్కువ అగుతుంది. పంటమాత్రము ఉత్పత్తి తగ్గిపోతుంది. ఇరిగేషను కార్మికులకు తక్కువ జీతాలు ఇస్తున్నారు. కూలీలకు తక్కువ కూలి ఇస్తూ కంట్రాక్టర్లుగు టకాయిస్వాహ్ చేస్తున్నారు. దీనికి కారణం ఏమిటో ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించడంలేదు. ఇకమీద నైనా నా యిరిగేషను కోసము కేటాయించిన డబ్బు సక్రమంగా వినియోగపడేటట్లు చూడాలి. ప్రభుత్వము నిర్మించి, చిన్న చిన్న మైనరు ఇరిగేషను పనులకొన్ని ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగించేటట్లులేవు. ఖోస్లాకమిటీ రిపోర్టు వచ్చిన తరువాత కూడా ప్రభుత్వం క్రిష్ణా-వెన్నాగు గురించి ప్రశ్నాత్నం చేస్తున్నది. నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టుగురించి శ్రద్ధవహించలేదు. నందికొండ కాలువల పరిశోధనలో ఏదో కురుకోణం జరుగుతూ వుందని ప్రజలు అందోళన చెందుతున్నారు. ఖోస్లా రిపోర్టులో నున్నట్లుగాక దక్షిణపు కాలువ 10 మైళ్లు క్రింద పోతున్నట్లున్నది. కాన కాలువలు పరిశోధన సక్రమంగా ఖోస్లా రిపోర్టు ప్రకారము జరుగాలి. దేశములో ఆహార భాగ్యముల పంట ఎక్కువ కావాలంటే నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు లాంటివి వెంటనే నిర్మించ బడాలి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము నిర్మించబడిన తర్వాత కూడ, మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టులాంటి వాటికి చూట్లు బొడవకుండా వుండాలని కోరుచున్నాను. ఫారెస్టు డిపార్టుమెంటుకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు అగుతున్నది. ఆదాయము వున్నచోటనేవుంది. చూనాడు కలవ ధర ఎంతో పెరిగినా, ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయము పెరుగలేదు. పరలను, చిన్న చిన్న అడవులను రిజర్వు ఫారెస్టుగా చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వము చూస్తుంది. దీనివల్ల అనవసరంగా డబ్బు ఖర్చు అవుతుంది ప్రజలకు రైతాంగానికి యెంతో నష్టము గలుగుతుంది.

“కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టులకు ప్రభుత్వం 42 లక్షలు ఖర్చుపెట్ట దలచింది. ఇది వరకు Grow More Food క్రింద ఇదే విధముగా డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టి ప్రసూజనం లేకుండా పోయింది. కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టులు పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములకు ఉపయోగపడునే గాని చిన్న రైతాంగానికి, పేద ప్రజలకు ఏమీ లాభములేదు. మా సంస్కరణలు వాయిదా వేయటానికి యాకమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టు లుద్దేశించ బడ్డాయి.

“దీనివిషయమై కాంగ్రెసు వాది డాక్టరు కుమారప్పగారు ఏమీ వెప్పారో చూడండి.

‘While the U.S.A. contributes only about two annas in the rupee, it is given controlling voice in the affairs of community projects.

‘The scheme seems to by-pass the fundamental rural question—Land Reform. Hence it is futile.

‘I hold that those who co-operate in this scheme are Quislings who work with the enemies of this country and bring about the destruction of their own land.’

“జెయిల్లు విషయములోనూడా ఖర్చు రోజు రోజుకు పెరుగుతోంది.”

[26th March 1953]

* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—“கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே,

இந்த உப மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகளைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். முதலாவதாக இருப்பது மதுவிலக்கு. மதுவிலக்கை ஆதரிப்பதில் நமது முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய உற்சாகத்தில் என்னுடைய உற்சாகம் குறைந்ததில்லை. ஆனால் நாம், கிராமங்களில் பெண்களிடம் போய் மது விலக்கைப் பற்றி கேட்டால் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்பதை முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். ‘இந்த மதுவிலக்கைக் கொண்டு வந்ததிலிருந்து தங்களுடைய புருஷன்கள் தங்களை குடித்துவிட்டு அடிப்பது இல்லை. அது ஒன்று மட்டும்தான் இருக்கிறது’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதை அரசாங்கம் நன்கு கவனித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். முன்பு குடித்துவிட்டு வெளியில் வந்து ஆடிக்கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். இப்பொழுது குடித்துவிட்டு வெளியில் வராமல் உள்ளேயே இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது மதுவிலக்கு நடைமுறையில் இருப்பதற்கு இதுதான் வித்தியாசம். அவர்கள் வெளியே வரக்கூடாது என்று இப்பொழுது கட்டுப்பாடு செய்து விட்டார்கள். மிகுதியாக குடித்து விட்டால் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்கள் என்பதற்காக அவர்கள் உள்ளேயே இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த முறையில் இப்பொழுது மதுவிலக்கு அமுல் செய்யப்படுகிறது. சென்ற சட்டசபைக் கூட்டத்தில் மது விலக்கை ஆதரித்து தீவிரமாக பேசிவிட்டு ஊர் சென்றேன். என்னுடைய வீட்டிற்கு இரு புறங்களிலும் சாராயக் கடைகள் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டன. என்னுடைய வீட்டிற்கு இரு புறமும் கடைகள் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதைக் கண்டு பிரமித்துப்போய் விட்டேன். மதுவிலக்கு அமுலுக்கு வரும் முன் பகிரங்கமாக கடைகளில் சில இடங்களில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு விற்பது வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது அநேகம் இடங்களில் கடைகள் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டன. எங்கள் ஊர் கூடுதலுக்கு எதிரில் ஒரு இடத்தில் ஆற்று நடுவில் குமர பாளையம் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு மூன்று பர்லாங் தூரத்தில் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள். புகை வந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. அங்கு பகிரங்கமாக சாராயம் காய்ச்சப்பட்டு அங்குபோய் ஜனங்கள் பகிரங்கமாக சாராயம் குடித்து வருகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி குமரபாளையம் போலீசுக்கு தகவல் கொடுத்துத் தவிர அவர்கள் ஒரு ஏற்பாடும் செய்யவில்லை. அவர்கள் அக்கறையே எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. பவானி போலீசாரும் ஒரு நாடகம் நடத்துவதாகத்தான் தெரிகிறது. சாராயம் காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள் என்று நாளை இரு முறை தகவல் கொடுத்தேன். அவர்கள் உடனே செல்லாமல் நான்கு மணி நேரம் கழித்துச் சென்று பார்த்தார்கள். அதற்குள் குடிப்பவர்களும், சாராயம் காய்ச்சுகிறவர்களும் வெளியேறி விட்டார்கள். இந்த நாலு மணி நேரமும் குடிப்பவர்களுக்கும் காய்ச்சுகிறவர்களுக்கும் விஷயம் தெரிவிக்கவே உபயோகப்பட்டிருக்கலாம். ‘நான்கு பேர் பார்த்தோம் அங்கு ஒன்றும் இல்லை’ என்று போலீஸ்காரர்கள் பதில் சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள். எங்கள் ஊருக்குப் பக்கத்தில் காவேரிக்கு மத்தியில் தீவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அதில் இரவில் சென்று சாராயம் காய்ச்சி வருகிறார்கள். போலீசார் ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை தோறும் சோதனை செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சனிக்கிழமை இரவே பக்கங்களிலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒழுங்காக திட்டமிடப்பட்ட முறையில் விநியோகம் செய்யப்பட்டு விடுகிறது. மறுநாள் சந்தையன்று வியாபாரத்திற்கு சௌகரியமாய் விடுகிறது. ஞாயிறு அன்றுபோய் பார்த்தால் டிஸ்கனம் பாத்திரங்களும் தான் இருக்கும். அவைகளைக் கொண்டு வந்து தாங்களும் சோதனையிட்டதாகப் பேர் பண்ணிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஒரு முறை போலீசார் எங்கள் தெருவில் வந்து சோதனை போட்டார்கள். வழியில் இரண்டுபேர்கள் சாராய பாட்டில்களைக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் தினம் காய்ச்சிக்கொண்டு விற்பவருகிறவர்கள் வீட்டை சோதனை போடவில்லை. போலீஸ்காரர்கள் தகவல் கொடுத்து விட்டு எப்பற்றமாக எல்லாவற்றையும் வெளியேற்றி விட்டார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் இப்பொழுது மது விலக்குச் சட்டம் அமுல் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. உண்மையாகவே அங்கு பாலீஸ்காரர்கள் வேலைசெய்யவில்லை. சில இடங்களில் தான் உண்மையாகவே வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். ஒரு இடத்தில் கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் போலீஸ் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கு தகவல் கொடுத்தேன். அவர் ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. அதைப்பற்றி கேட்டேன், எங்களுக்கு வேறு வேலைகள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன, அதையே பார்க்க முடியவில்லையே என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஒரு முறை பவானி சர்க்கின் இன்ஸ்பெக்டரிடம்

26th March 1953] [Sri B. K. Nallaswami]

இதைப்பற்றி பேசினேன். 'காவேரி ஆற்றின் நடுவில் காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள் அங்கு எங்களுக்கு போய் கண்டுபிடிப்பது கஷ்டம். தரையில் வேலை செய்வதுதான் முடியும், எங்களால் தண்ணீரில் போக முடியாது, ஆற்றில்விழுந்து சாகவா சொல்லுகிறீர்கள்' என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆகவே தனியாக தண்ணீரில் நீந்திக்கொண்டு போகக் கூடியவர்களை பயிற்சி செய்வதே இதற்கு நியமித்தால் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். இவ்விதம் தனியாக தண்ணீரில் போகக்கூடியவர்களை தயார் செய்து வைத்து இவைகளைப் பிடிக்கச் செய்தால்தான் அந்த தீவுகளில் சாராயம் தயார் செய்வதை தடுக்க முடியும். பவானி, ஈரோடு முதலிய இடங்களில் காவேரி ஆற்றில் மதுவை தயார் செய்து சிறு வட்டாரங்களிலுள்ள இடங்களுக்குக்கொண்டு போய் விற்று வருகிறார்கள். சத்தியமங்கலம், கோயம்பத்தூர் முதலிய இடங்களுக்குக்கூட கொண்டுபோகப்படுகிறது. அதைத் தடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் தனியாக தண்ணீரில் போகக் கூடியவர்களை நியமித்து இதைத் தடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். குற்றங்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கும் இடங்களில் தனிப் போலீஸ் படையையும், குற்றங்கள் குறைவாக இருக்கும் இடங்களில் சாதாரண போலீஸ் படையை வைத்தும் அமுல் நடத்தினால் ஒழிய இந்த மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தை ஒழுங்காக அமுல் நடத்த முடியாது. ஆற்றின் நடுவில் காய்ச்சுவதைத் தடுக்க நல்ல போலீஸ்காரர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து ஆற்றில் நீந்தக் கூடியவராகவும் தண்ணீரில் செயலாற்றக் கூடிய சக்தி யுடையவர்களாகவும் இருக்க பயிற்சி பெற்ற ஒரு தனி போலீஸ் படையை அமைக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி அமைத்தால் தான் கோயம்பத்தூரில் இந்த மதுவிலக்கை வெற்றிகரமாக அமுல் நடத்தமுடியும். இதைத் தவிர மது மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள்கூட போய் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவதைக் கண்டு பிடித்தார்கள். போட்டோ ஒன்றுகூட எடுத்தார்கள். அவருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும் இவர் போகும் முன்பாக அவர்கள் சட்டிகளை விட்டுவிட்டு ஓடிவிட்டார்கள். இது பேப்பரில் வந்தது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். மற்றொரு சமயம் மதுவிலக்கைப் பற்றி பேசும்போது முதல் அமைச்சர் நம் நாட்டில் 100-க்கு நூறு வெற்றி ஏற்பட வேண்டும் என்று கருதுகிறார்கள் என்று குத்தலாக சொன்னார். இப்படி நினைப்பதில் என்ன தவறு. நாம் நம்முடைய மதுவிலக்கு திட்டம் 100-க்கு நூறு வெற்றியடைய வேண்டும் என்று வேலை செய்தால்தானே 100-க்கு 75 ஆவது வெற்றி கானலாம். அதை விட்டு விட்டு சரியான முயற்சி செய்யாமல் நாங்களும் மதுவிலக்கு அமுல் நடத்துகிறோம் என்று மனதில் வெறும் திருப்தி அடைவதில் என்ன பயன் என்பதை முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தில் வேலை செய்யும் அதிகாரிகள் திறமையாகவும் உண்மையாகவும் வேலை செய்தால்தான் இந்த மதுவிலக்கு திட்டம் வெற்றிபெறும். முதல் அமைச்சர் முன்பு அரசாங்கம் நடத்தியபோது மதுவிலக்கு அமுல் நடத்தப்பட்ட விதம் வேறு. ஒரு மதுவிலக்கு ஊழியரை ஊரார் கட்டுப்பாடு செய்தார்கள். மிகவும் தீவிரமான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டு கட்டுப்பாடு உடைந்து விட்டது. முன் மதுவிலக்கு போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் மதுவிலக்கு ஊழியர்களுடன் நன்கு ஒத்துழைத்தார்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுதோ அதற்கு மாறாக எல்லாம் நடக்கிறது. ஒரு தடவை அந்தியூர் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு மதுவிலக்கு குற்றம் சம்பந்தமாக தகவல் கொடுக்க இரண்டு மதுவிலக்கு ஊழியர்கள் சென்றார்கள். அவர்களை போலீசார் லாக்கப்பில் போட்டு விட்டார்கள். ஜில்லா போர்டு மெம்பரும் தாலுகா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி தலைவரும் பல மதுவிலக்குக் குற்றங்களைக் கண்டு பிடித்தவருமான ஸ்ரீ அருணாசலக் கவுண்டரிடம் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது. அவர் மேற்படியார்கள் மேல் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு விவரங்களை தெரிவித்து புகார் செய்யச்சொன்னார். டிப்டி சூப்ரண்டு அவர்கள் இன்ஸ்பெக்டரோடு அவர்கள் ஊருக்குச் சென்று அவர்களை மிரட்டி அம்மாதிரி ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை என்றும் ஸ்ரீ அருணாசலக் கவுண்டர் தூண்டுதலால் எழுதினோம் என்றும் எழுதி அவர்களிடம் கைகையழுத்து வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்து விட்டார்கள். இம்மாதிரி நடைபெறுகிறது. முதல் அமைச்சர் எல்லாம் எழுதி அனுப்புங்கள் கவனிக்கிறோம் என்கிறார். இம்மாதிரி புகார்கள் எழுதினால் ரகசியமாக கிராமச் சாவடியில் வைத்து மிரட்டுகிறதற்கு யார் சாட்சி சொல்லுவார்கள்.

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a.m.

[Sri B. K. Nallaswami] [26th March 1953]

நிறுபிக்க முடியுமா? பவானி போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனிலும் அழைத்துச் சென்று அடிக்கிறார்கள். இவைகளுக்கு சாட்சி எப்படி கிடைக்கும்? ஆகையால் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கோ மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கோ நம்பிக்கையான நபர்களை வைத்து இம்மாதிரி குற்றம் செய்யும் அதிகாரிகளைக் கண்காணிப்பதவசியும். இவ்விதம் செய்தால்தான் மதுவிலக்கு வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கும். இல்லாவிட்டால் இது ஒரு கேலிக் கூத்தாகிவிடும். இவ்வளவு தூரம் நாம் பிரயத்தனப்பட்டு எடுத்துக்கொண்ட திட்டத்தை செத்து விடக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு, விட்டுவிடக்கூடாது என்பதை சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இத்தடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI A. MUTHUSWAMY :—“ கனம் உதவிச் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே ! இப்பொழுது எனது தொகுதியில் பெரும்பாலான தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி, அனேக கிராமங்களில் மிகக் குறைவாகக் காணப்படுகிறது. சாதாரணமாக சில கிராமங்களிலுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் சுகாதார முறையில் குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லாததின் காரணமாக ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அநேக கிராமங்களிலுள்ள மக்கள் கண்ட தண்ணீரைக் குடித்துவிட்டு அதனால் காலரா, அம்மை நரம்புச்சிலந்தி போன்ற வியாதிகளினால் ரொம்பவும் அவதியுறுகிறார்கள். கலைக்கடர்களோ, தாசில்தார்களோ, ஹரிஜன சேகம் நல அபிவிருத்தி அதிகாரிகளோ, கிராமங்களில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் வசிக்கும் சேரிகளுக்குப் போவது கிடையாது. அப்படி அவர்கள் வந்தார்களானால் ஊரை மட்டும் சுத்திப் பார்த்துவிட்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள், அவர்கள் படும சங்கடங்களைப் பார்ப்பதும் கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கு வீட்டு வசதி, கல்வி வசதி, குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி முதலியவைகள் இருக்கின்றதாவென்று ஒன்றும் கவனம் செலுத்திப் பார்ப்பது கிடையாது. அதன் காரணமாகவேதான் அவர்கள் பல கொடிய தொத்து நோய்களுக்கு இரையாகிறார்கள். இவற்றிற்கு அரசாங்கம் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக நான் இருக்கும்படியான வாசஸ்தலத்தைச் சுற்றியே சுமார் இரண்டாயிரம் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் போதிய வீட்டுவசதி இல்லாமல் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றனர். குறிப்பாக திருக்கோயிலூரில், கீழையூர், தாசர்புறம் போன்ற இடங்களிலுள்ள ஹரி ஜனங்கள் படும தொல்லை, இன்னல்கள் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நிவாரணத்தை அளிக்க அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி சென்ற அசெம்பிளி கூட்டத் திலேயே நான் பேசியிருந்தும் கூட, இதுவரையிலும் எதுவுமே செய்ய வில்லை. ‘ செவிடன் காதினே ஊதின சங்கைப்போலத்தான்,’ இருக்கின்றது அரசாங்கம். நான் சொல்லிய விஷயங்கள் எல்லாம் ஆயிற்று. அடுத்தபடியாக நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் அனேக கிராமங்களிலுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு கவர்மெண்டாரால் விடப்பட்ட பஞ்சமத் தரிசு நிலங்களை, நிலம் வைத்திருக்கும் பெரிய மிராச்தாரர்கள் அவ்வூர் கர்ணம், V.M. முதலியவர்களின் துணைக்கொண்டு எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரியாத ஹரிஜன மக்களின் நிலங்களை பலாத்கார முறையில் பிடிங்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். உழுது பயிரிடுவதற்கு பெரிய மிராச்தாரர்கள் அதிக இடைஞ்சலாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதே போலவே கோவில் மானியம், உணவு உற்பத்தி திட்டத்தின்கீழ் வந்துள்ள நிலம், கிராமப் பொதுவடைபோன்ற நிலங்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு குத்தகை வாரம் முதலியவைகளுக்கு உழுது பயிரிடுவதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியை அரசாங்கம் செய்துகொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவைகளை யெல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் அதைப் பயிரிடுவதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை இந்தச் சர்க்கார் சரியாய் செய்வதாகச் தெரியவில்லை.

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a.m.

“ பெரும்பாலும் எனது தொகுதியில் பஞ்சம் மிகவேகமாகப் பரவி வருகிறது. திருக்கோயிலூர் தாலுகாவில் மணலூர்பேட்டை, அத்தியந்தல், கொங்குலூர், முருக்கப்பாடி, தேவடியாள்குப்பம், பள்ளிச்சந்தல் போன்ற இடங்களில் சென்ற ஆறு வருஷ காலமாகப் பருவ மழை இல்லாததின் காரணமாக ஜனங்கள் விவசாயம் செய்ய முடியாமல் பஞ்சத்தால் பறிதயிக்கி

26th March 1953] [Sri A. Muthuswamy]

றார்கள். இந்த இடத்தில் சர்க்கார் full remission கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பங்களுர், மதராஸ் போன்ற பட்டினங்களை நோக்கி பிச்சை வாங்கி உண்ணப்போகிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக மதராஸிலேயே சுமார் பதினேழாயிரம் மக்கள், உண்ண உணவு, உடுக்க உடை, குடியிருக்க வீடு போன்ற வசதி இல்லாமல் பேமண்டிஸ் தலைவிரி கோலமாய் படுத்துக்கொண்டு கிடைப்பதை கண்கூடாக பார்த்து வருகிறோம். இவர்களெல்லாம் யார் என்றால் பெரும்பாலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் தான். இவர்களையெல்லாம் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும். அதுமட்டுமல்ல; எனது தொகுதியில் சில இடங்களில் கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை மூடிவிட்டார்கள். அதாவது தேவனூர், மணலூர்பேட்டை, கண்டாச்சிபுரம், வீரபாண்டி முதலிய இடங்களில் மக்கள் இப்பொழுது பஞ்சத்தால் வாடித் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உடனே மீண்டும் அவ்விடங்களில் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி பஞ்சத்தால் பரிதாபிதமான ஏழை மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அடுத்த படியாக தேவனூரில் தக்கர்ப்பாபா குஷ்ட நிவாரண ஆஸ்பத்திரி ஒன்று சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சுகாதார மந்திரி கணம் எ.பி. ஷெட்டி தான் அதை திறந்து வைத்தார்கள். ஏழை எளிய மக்கள் அதிக தூரம் செல்லாமலும், அதிகச் செலவு இல்லாமலும் சிரமம் இல்லாமலும் சிகிச்சைபெற இந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் மிகவும் உதவியாக இருக்குமென்று நம்புகிறேன். ஆகையால் அரசாங்கத்தாரை இந்த வைத்திய சாலையை வேண்டிய பொருள் உதவியும், இட வசதியும் அளிக்குமாறு நான் மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக திருக்கோயிலூர் ஜில்லா போர்டு ஹைஸ்கூலில் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் படிப்பதற்கும், ஹாஸ்டல்களில் தங்குவதற்கும் இட வசதியின்றி தவிக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக திருக்கோயிலூர் வெங்கடேச ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டலில் சுமார் 30 ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்குமேல் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ள வசதி கிடைப்பாது. அவர்களுக்கு மேலும் இடவசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ சென்ற வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டில் ஹரிஜனங்களின் நலனுக்காக 74 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் இவ்வாண்டு 63 லக்ஷத்தான் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த நிலமையில் ஹரிஜனங்களின் நிலைமை எப்படி முன்னுக்கு வருமென்று தெரியவில்லை. தவிரவும் தற்போது அசெம்பளியில் சுமார் நாங்கத் 64 அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதாவது மொத்த எண்ணிக்கையில் 1/6 நாங்கள் இருக்கிறோம். இருந்தும் எந்த காரியத்தையும் எளிதில் சமாளிப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. கடைசியாக ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அண்ணல் காந்தியடிகள் வற்புறுத்தியது போல ஆவயப் பிரவேசச் சட்டத்தை கொண்டு வந்ததற்காக நான் சர்க்காரைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து விட்டால் மாத்திரம் போதாது. ஒவ்வொரு கோவில்களுக்கும் டிரஸ்டிகளாக ஹரிஜனங்களையே போட்டால்தான் அவர்களுக்கு தினமும் ஆலயம் போகவும், கடவுளைத் தொழவும் வசதி ஏற்படுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“ மற்றும் அசெம்பளியில் எவ்வளவு எண்ணிக்கை இருக்கிறதோ அதே போலவே முனிசிப்பாலிட்டிகள், ஜில்லா போர்டு, பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளில் எங்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கையை அதிகமாக்கிக் கொடுத்து, எங்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தையும், துன்பத்தையும் போக்க, ஹரிஜன நல அபிவிருத்தியில் மிகவும் அக்கரையுள்ள இந்த அரசாங்கம் முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு எனது பிரசங்கத்தை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI N. PARAMASIVA UDAYAR :—“ உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! திருச்சி ஜில்லா எங்கள் தொகுதியாகிய பெரம்பலூர் தாலுகா மிகவும் பிற்போக்கானது. பல வருஷங்களாக பருவகால மழை இல்லாமல்

[N. Paramasiva Udayar] [26th March 1953.]

ஏரி, குளங்களில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல், உணவு பயிரிடுவதற்கு வழியின்றி பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு மக்கள் பசியாலும் பட்டினியாலும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“எங்கள் தொகுதியில் அநேக கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் குடிதண்ணீர் கிணறு இல்லாமல் 3 மைல் சென்று தண்ணீர் எடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். குடிதண்ணீர் இல்லாத கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் படும் கஷ்டத்தை கவனித்து அதை நிவர்த்திக்கவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். எங்கள் தொகுதியில் நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு வேண்டிய ஆறுகள், ஏரி, குளங்கள் கிடையாது. பேரையூர், சின்னூறு என்ற ஆற்றைத் தேக்கி நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி செய்ய போடப்பட்ட திட்டம் அநேக வருஷங்களாக எட்டிலே இருந்துவருகிறதே ஒழிய நடைபெறவில்லை. அந்தத் திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் கவனித்தால் அநேக கிராமங்களுக்கு உணவு கஷ்டங்கள் தீரும். ஷே திட்டத்தைச் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“எங்கள் தொகுதியில் எவ்விடத்திலும் மின்சார வசதி கிடையாது. நமது சர்க்காரிடம் பொதுமக்கள் பலதடவைகளில் வற்புறுத்தியும், சட்டசபைக் கூட்டத்தில் சொல்லியும் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. எங்கள் தொகுதியில் மின்சார வசதி செய்ய அவசியம் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“எங்கள் தொகுதியில் பல வருஷங்களாகப் போக்குவரத்துப் பாதை இல்லாமல் கட்டை வண்டிகள் செல்லவும், பாரம் முதலியவை ஏற்றி வெளியூர்களுக்குச் செல்லவும், மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு உள்ள கிராமங்களில், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு அந்த கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கி யிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் எல்லா கிராமங்களுக்கும் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகள்-புதுச்சட்டப்படி இல்லாத கிராமங்களுக்கு—நியமனம் செய்தால் அங்குள்ள பாட்டை, கிணறு இன்னும் அபிநவமான கிராமங்களில் உள்ள கஷ்டங்களை நிவர்த்தி செய்து மக்கள் சுகம் அனுபவிக்கமுடியும். ஆகையால் எல்லாக் கிராமங்களுக்கும் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு வைக்க சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“எங்கள் தொகுதியில் சுமார் 15 மைல் தூரமுள்ள அநேக கிராமங்களிலிருந்து கட்டை வண்டிகள் செல்ல வழியற்ற கிராமங்களிலிருந்து நோயாளிகள் ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கும் இடம் நோக்கி வெகுதூரம் செல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் காரம்பமான இடங்களிலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு குறைந்தது 10 மைலுக்குள் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி வைத்தால் அங்குள்ள மக்கள் கஷ்டம் தீரும். பெரும்பாலான இடங்களில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியாவது வைக்கவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். எங்கள் ஊர் சமீபத்திலுள்ள அறுமடல் என்ற கிராமத்தில் சென்ற மாதத்தில் தீ விபத்து ஏற்பட்டு Fire Engine வரவழைக்க தந்தி கொடுத்து 40 மைல் தூரமுள்ள திருச்சியிலிருந்து ஊர்வர பாட்டை வசதியில்லாமல் நான்கு பக்கமும் வர முடியாமல் பிரயோஜனமற்று போயிற்று. அங்குள்ள வீடுகளும், ஒரு வீட்டில் 12 வெள்ளாளர்களும் தீக்கு இறையாயின. ஏராளமான பொருள்களும் நஷ்டம். இது விஷயமாய் எங்கள் ஜில்லாக் கலெக்டர் அவர்களுக்கும் நமது முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிவித்து உள்ளேன். எவ்வித அனுகூலமும் கிடைத்ததாக இல்லை. அந்த கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு கஞ்சித் தொட்டியும், மக்களுக்கு உடையும், இருக்க இடமும், நடக்க பாட்டை வசதி களும் சர்க்கார் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

11-20
a.m.

* SRI M. MARIMUTHU:—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் எனக்குப் பேச அனுமதி தந்ததற்காக நான் எனது நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்றைய தினம் கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜன மக்கள் படும்பாடு மால்வதற்கில்லை. அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்யவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும். மற்ற வகுப்பார்கள் இன்றைய தினம் தலையாறி முதல், அரசாங்க குமாஸ்தாக்கள் வரையில் எல்லா வேலையையும் செய்யப் போகிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கும்

26th March 1953] [Sri M. Marimuthu]

நிறைய வேலை கிடைக்கும்படியாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டும். இது தவிர ஹரிஜன் மக்கள் V-வது முதல் S.S.L.C. வரையில் பாஸாகி பிறகு எம்ப் லாய்மெண்டு ஆபீஸில் ரிஜிஸ்டர் செய்து, வெட்டி தலையாரி முதல் குமாஸ்தா வரையில் வேலை பார்த்து வருகிற ஹரிஜன் மக்கள் சொற்ப குற்றங்கள் செய்தவர்களை மன்னிப்பு அல்லது சஸ்பென்ட் செய்யவேண்டிய திருக்க அவர்களை உடனடியாக டிஸ்பீஸ் செய்தால் அவர்களின் சர்வீஸ்களும், வாழ்க்கையும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாயிருந்துவருவதையும் நமது மதிப்புக் குரிய முதல் மந்திரியவர்கள் உடனடியாக கவனிக்கும்படியாய் அன்புடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக மனைக்கட்டு விஷயமாக ஹரிஜனங் கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் பட்டுக்கோட்டை போன்ற பிரதேசங்களில் வசிக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடியிருப்பு மனைக்கட்டு களுக்காக பல விண்ணப்பங்கள் கொடுத்தும், பல மாதங்களாகியும் இதுவரை யிலும் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அவர்கள் எந்த நிலம் வேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் போட்டார்களோ அந்த நிலங்களைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு தடங்கல் எதுவுமில்லை. ஆகவே விண்ணப்பம் போட்டவர் களுக்கே அந்த நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்க தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென் பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக பட்டுக்கோட்டை தாலுக்காவில் சில இடங்களில் பாசன வசதியில்லாமல் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நிலங்கள் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கிறபடியால் உடனே சர்க்கார் குளம், ஏரி, வாய்க்கால் மராமத்துக்களைச் செய்யவேண்டு மென்பதாகவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதோடு கூட இப்பொழுது நெடுக பஞ்சம் பரவிக்கொண்டு வருகிறபடியால், அடுத்து வருகிற விவசாய ஆண்டு மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்குமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறபடியால், ஒவ்வொரு விவ சாயிக்கும், ஒரு, விதை, கலப்பை போன்ற விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் உப யோகமான சாமான்களையும், விவசாயம் செய்வதற்குப் போதுமான பண உதவியையும் உடனடியாகச் சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதுமாதிரியாக தற்போது நடக்காததின் காரண மாக அதிகாரிகளின் லஞ்ச ஊழல் அதிகரிப்பதும், விவசாயிகள் பல தகராறு களில் ஈடுபட்டு அடிதடியாடி, மண்டை உடைந்து, கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போவதும், அதிலிருந்து பல சிறுபிள்ளை வழக்குகளில் சிக்கிக் கொள்வதும், நான் சொல் லாமலேயே உங்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகையால் இவ்வருஷ சாகு படிக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்களை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் ஜனராக எல்லா விவசாயிகளுக்குக் காலாகாலத்தில் கொடுக்கும்படியாக ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலுமுள்ள விவசாய இலாக்காவிற்கு உத்திரவு அனுப்பவேண்டு மென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்தப் பஞ்ச காலத்தில் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுத்த தால்தான் அவர்கள் காலதாமதமின்றி உணவு உற்பத்தியில் ஈடுபட்டு இந்த நாட்டில் பரவிக்கொண்டு வரும் பஞ்சத்தைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்கள். அதோடு கூட இன்றைய தினம் பல சிரமங்களில் அனேக ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நிலங்கள் தரிசாக இருக்கின்றன. உடனடியாக அவைகளை எல்லாம் நிலமில்லாத ஏழை ஹரி ஜன் மக்களுக்கு வழங்கி, அவர்கள் உணவு உற்பத்தியில் ஈடுபடச் செய்யு மாறு நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கோவில் மானியம், வெட்டியான் மானியம்; பொதுவரை மானியம் போன்ற பல நிலங்களையும் ஹரிஜனங் களுக்கு வழங்குமாறு நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் இந்தமாதிரி யான மானியங்களின் மனைக்கட்டு நிலங்களையெல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக்கவேண்டும். ஹரிஜன் விவசாயிகள் அதிகமாக உழைப்பவர் களாக இருப்பதால், அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நிலத்தை உடனுக்குடன் தகராறு எதுவும் பிராசுதாரர்களுக்கும் அவர்களுக்கும் இடையில் இல்லாத வாறு கொடுத்தால்தான், அவர்கள் உணவு உற்பத்தியை அதிகம் செய்ய முடியும். இன்றையதினம் ஹரிஜனங்கள் ரொம்பவும் சுகாதாரக் குறை வான இடங்களில் வசிக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் வழங்கும்போது கூட சரியான இடத்தில் மனைகள் வழங்குவதில்லை. ஆகவே இனிமேல் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் கொடுக்கும்போது, ஹரிஜனங் கள் எந்த மனைக்கட்டு வேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் போட்டுக்கொண்

[Sri M. Marimuthu]

[26th March 1953

புருக்கிறுர்களோ, எங்களைப்போன்ற எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்கள் அவர்களுக்கு எந்த மனைக்கட்டுகள் வழங்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று சிபாரிசு செய்திருக்கிறேமோ அந்த மனைக்கட்டுகளையே கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக அவர்கள் எத்தனையோ வருஷங்களாக எந்த இடத்தில் குடியிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்களோ அந்த இடங்களையே அவர்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கின்ற 11 தாலுகாக்களிலும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் இதுவரையில் பல மனைகளைக் கொடுத்திருந்தாலும்கூட பெரும்பாலான மக்களின் குறைகள் இன்னும் நீக்கப்படவில்லை. கடன் வாங்கியாவது அவைகளையெல்லாம் மிராசுதார்களிடமிருந்து வாங்கி விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக பட்டுக்கோட்டை தாலுகா, வெண்டாகோட்டை கிராமத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் வசிக்கும் இடத்தை புஞ்சையாக இருப்பதை நஞ்சையாக மாற்றுவதாகச் சொல்லி வெளியேற்றிவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் 50 குடும்பங்களுக்குமேல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு எவ்வளவோ விண்ணப்பம் போட்டும் கூட இதுவரையில் எவ்விதமான நியாயமும் அவர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படவில்லை. அவர்கள் கோரிய நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகையால் அத்தையும் பரிசீலனைசெய்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഇതിന്നു മുഖ്യതന്നെയും മലബാറിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പ്രായോഗികമായ നടപടികൾ എടുക്കണമെന്ന് പല നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ ഞങ്ങൾ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. മലബാറിലെ പ്രത്യേക പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയും പരിസരവും നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ശരിയായി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുകവീഥത്തിലുള്ള പല പ്രതികാരങ്ങൾ ആവിഷ്കരിക്കാത്ത കാലത്തോളം ഈ ചിലവുകളെല്ലാം വെറും ചിലവുകളായിത്തന്നെ പരിണമിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി സംശയമില്ല. ഒരു കാർഷിക രാജ്യമായ മലബാറിൽ കൃഷിക്കാരന്റെ ജീവിതത്തോളം ഏറ്റവും അധഃപതിച്ചനിലയിലാണ്. കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പല നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും ആങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കാറുണ്ട്. അവിടുത്തെ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ ആവശ്യമായ നിലയിൽ രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുത്തണം എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി സംശയമില്ല. ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വല്ല നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചാൽ കണയും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പര്യാപ്ത ചിലവെല്ലാം നിർവ്വഹിക്കുക എന്നല്ലാതെ അത് എത്രത്തോളം കൃഷിക്ക് ഉപകാരപ്പെടാമെന്നും എന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ലോഹരണം, പോളറൈസ് ചെയ്ത വടക്കു മലബാറിൽ കുറയുന്നതും രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അധികം പണം ചിലവുചെയ്ത് അയന്നിരിക്കട്ടെ അന്നേക്കൂട്ടം കെട്ടിയതിന്റെ ഫലമായി എത്രയോ ഏക സാധാരണ കൃഷിക്കാര്യങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ വിധത്തിൽ അധഃപതിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കാരണം, ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം വന്ന് കൃഷിക്കാര്യങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത ഒരു നില ഈ അന്നേക്കൂട്ട നിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു. നാട്ടുകാർ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആക്ഷേപിച്ചതിനുശേഷം പല പ്രാവശ്യം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വന്നു പരിശോധിക്കുകയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു ഇതിന്നു. ഒരു പോംവഴി ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ ഇനിയും കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഒരുപക്ഷെ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് പരിശോധനാർത്ഥം ചിലവു ചെയ്യുന്ന സാധ്യതകളുണ്ടെന്നു ഇതിനുള്ള ഒരു നിവാരണ പദ്ധതി പ്രവർത്തനത്തിൽ വരുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ കൃഷിതന്നെ വളരെ അധികം ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കും എന്നുള്ളതിന്നു സംശയമില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ മലബാറിന്റെ ഏതു കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളവും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമായാലും, വ്യവസായമായാലും, കൃഷി ആയാലും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് പ്രായോഗികമായ ഒരു നിലപാടു എടുക്കുവാൻ ഇതുവരെ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇത്രയും പണം വ്യയം ചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഈ വക സംഗതികൾക്ക് പ്രായോഗികമായ നടപടികൾ രൂപീകരിക്കുവാൻ ഒരു വിപര്യയകമ്മിറ്റിയെ രൂപീകരിക്കണം എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മിക്ക നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും പരിശോധിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതായിരിക്കും കൂടുതൽ ചിലവിന്നു ആദായകരമായിരിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതിന്നു സംശയമില്ല. ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റിയെ

26th March 1953] [Sri C. Kunhirama Kurup]

സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളവും പെരാമ്പു ഫക്ടറിലെ വെള്ളച്ചാട്ടത്തിൽനിന്നു ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി എടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നു വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എത്ര പരിശ്രമിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ലക്ഷ്യം ലക്ഷ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള ഉറപ്പുക ആദായം എടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു സാധിക്കും. കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി പ്രോജക്ടിനെ പറ്റിയുണ്ടാക്കിയതുകൊണ്ട് ഇന്നു മലബാറിൽ വേറെ ഒരു സ്ഥലം കൂടി എടുക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പോകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചു. ഇന്നു വ്യവസായിക വിഭാഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട 11-30 ആളുകൾക്കും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ഒരു പ്രകാരത്തിലും ജീവിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത നിലയിൽ 8.11.52 അധഃപതിച്ചത് വടക്കു മലബാറിലെ ചിറക്കൽ താലൂക്കിലെ ജനങ്ങളാണ്. കേരളത്തിൽ വ്യവസായിക ഏജൻസികൾ ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച ജനവിഭാഗം ഇന്നു പട്ടിണിപ്പുറം വെള്ളച്ചാട്ടത്തിൽനിന്നിറങ്ങുകയാണ്. ആ നിലക്ക് ഇന്നിയും ഒരു കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി പ്രോജക്ട് സൃഷ്ടിയ മലബാറിൽ എടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു ചിറക്കൽ താലൂക്കിലായിരുന്നാൽ അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങളും മാത്രമല്ല മറ്റുള്ള ആളുകളെ കൂടി പട്ടിണിയിൽനിന്നു രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള ഏറ്റവും നല്ല വഴിയായിരിക്കും എന്നുള്ളതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ എനിക്കു വളരെ അധികം സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു സംഗതി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ മറ്റൊരാൾക്കും മലബാർ മെച്ചപ്പെട്ടതാണെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതോടൊപ്പം തന്നെ ചിലർ വ്യത്യസ്തങ്ങളും പരിഷ്കരണങ്ങളും മലബാറിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കാര്യത്തിൽ വരുത്തിത്തന്നിരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ നല്ലപ്രകാരം നിലയിലുള്ള ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സമ്പ്രദായം അവിടെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. അതായത്, ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഏറ്റെടുത്തു മാത്രമേ മെന്റിനു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഇല്ല എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പോയി പഠിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും അവിടെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കും കൂടുതൽ രക്ഷിതാക്കന്മാർക്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പ്രചരണകാര്യത്തിൽ യാതൊരു തടസ്സവും ഇല്ലാത്തതായിരിക്കണം. കാരണം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളമുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം രക്ഷിതാക്കന്മാർക്കും ഇല്ലാതാകുന്നു. സാമ്പത്തികകഴിവ് ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം അവരുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതി കാരണം അവർക്ക് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപ്രചരണത്തിൽ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമായിത്തീരുന്നു. മാത്രമേ മെന്റിനു ആണെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പ്രചരണത്തിന്നു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഏറ്റെടുക്കുവാൻ നിർബ്ബദ്ധതയുണ്ടു. അവർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ ഒരു കച്ചവട സമ്പ്രദായമായി എടുത്തിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ സമ്പ്രദായത്തിൽ ഒരു മറ്റൊരു വരുമാനകാര്യത്തിൽ ഭരണഘടനാനിർദ്ദേശമനുസരിച്ച് സാമ്പത്തികവും സാമ്പത്തികവുമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പരമം കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. മാത്രമേ മെന്റ് സമ്പ്രദായം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചു പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഏറ്റെടുത്താൽ മലബാറിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇന്നുള്ളതിൽനിന്നു എത്രയോ മെച്ചപ്പെട്ട നിലപാടിൽ എത്തിക്കുവാനും വൈദ്യുതസംഗതാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ആൻ ചിലതു പറയുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചുരുങ്ങിയ നിലയിൽ ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യത്തിന്നു പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വലിയ ഒരു തുക ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു സമ്പാദിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇന്നു മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ രക്ഷപ്പെടുന്നതു ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യ സമ്പ്രദായംകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ്, അല്ലാതെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു ഇതിൽ കാര്യംതന്നെ അധികമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു നിർവ്വഹിച്ചു. രണ്ടാമതും അംഗങ്ങളുടെ മദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ആയുർവ്വേദ മരുന്നാശയകൾ സാധിക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒരു പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം മാത്രമല്ല ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്നു മൊത്തത്തിൽതന്നെ വൈദ്യസമ്പ്രദായം ഉപകാരപ്രദമായി ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നുള്ളതിന്നു സംശയമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആയുർവ്വേദസമ്പ്രദായത്തിന്നു പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു ഈ നാട്ടിന്റെ രക്ഷക്കു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒരു പുതിയ പദ്ധതി കണ്ടു പിടിക്കണമെന്നു എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്. ഇന്നു മലബാറിൽതന്നെ ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യന്മാർക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ളതു പ്രോത്സാഹനം ലഭിക്കാതെയായിരിക്കുന്നതു. മലബാറിൽ ആയുർവ്വേദകോളേജുകൾ വളരെ വിരളമാണ്. ഉള്ള കോളേജിൽതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അംഗീകരണം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടും പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടും കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ അധഃപതിച്ചു വരികയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിന്നു പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു പദ്ധതി മലബാറിൽ ഒരു പരീക്ഷണം എന്ന നിലക്കു ഏറ്റെടുത്തുവാൻ ആൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

[English Question No. 100]

[26th March 1953]

*SRI D. LAKSHMIAH :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ రాజాజీగారి ప్రభుత్వము, ఈ బడ్జెటు సమావేశము, ఇదంతా మోసముతో ఒక గారడీలాగా తయారైంది. ఆంధ్రప్రాంతము పట్ల ఎంత అసూయతో ఎంత వక్షపాతముతో ఈ బడ్జెటును తయారు చేశారను సముపరి విషయము దీనిచూస్తే తెలుస్తుంది. ఆంధ్రప్రాంతములో విసమస్య వచ్చినప్పటికీ, ‘మీకు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము రాజీతున్నది; వచ్చిన తరువాత దాని విషయము మీరే చూచుకొండి’ అని చెప్పి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రముయొక్క సాకుతో ఆప్రాంతానికి సంబంధించిన ఆసమస్య లన్నింటినీ బయటికి నెట్టివేస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రప్రాంతముగా అనేక చోట్ల కరువు కాటకాలతోటి ప్రజలు ఎక్కడ అవస్థపాలై నానాబాధలు పడుతున్నారంటే, కనీసము ఆ కరువు నివారణ కొరకు ఏమైన ప్రాజెక్టులు గాని, కరువు పనులు గాని చూపెట్టి ప్రజలకు రక్షణ కలిగిస్తున్నారా అంటే, ఈ రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వము అంతమాత్రము రక్షణకూడా వారికి కలిగించకుండా ఆంధ్ర అంటే అమిత విరోధాన్ని మాత్రము చూపుతున్నది. వివిషయమైనా తీసుకోండి, ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయములోగాని, రోడ్ల సౌకర్యాల విషయములోగాని, కనీసము ఆరోగ్య సౌకర్యాల విషయములోగాని ప్రజల కేమైన సహాయము జరిగిందా అంటే ఇదివరకు ఏసహాయముకూడా జరుగలేదు. విద్యావిషయములోచూస్తే, ఇదివరకు ఉన్నటువంటి అవకాశాలను, సౌకర్యాలనుకూడా లేకుండా చేస్తున్నది. ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయములో చూస్తే, కనీసము కరువుప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజలు కరువు కాటకాలనుండి బయటపడేట్లు, సందికొండ సిద్ధిశ్వరము, గండికోట, ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు లేమైన తలపెట్ట వాటికొరకు ప్రయత్నము చేసిందా అంటే అటువంటి ప్రయత్న మేమీ చేయకుండా, సమాధానము చెప్పవలసి నప్పుడట్లా, అవసరమైతే ప్రభుత్వము దగ్గర డబ్బులేదనే సాకు మాత్రము వాగా చెప్పుచున్నారు. అయితే Police బడ్జెటులో వివరితంగా అనేక ఖాట్లు ఖర్చుపెట్టడానికి డబ్బులున్నాయిగాని, కనీసము ప్రజల కరువు కాటకాలను నివారించడానికి, వారిని కష్టములనుండి తొలగించడానికి మాత్రము డబ్బులేదనే సాకు తీసుకొనివస్తున్నారు. తరువాత జమీందారీ విధానాన్ని రద్దు చేస్తామని చెప్పకూ జమీందార్లకు ఖాట్లకొలిది డబ్బు కట్ట పెట్టటానికి డబ్బు ఉన్నదిగాని ప్రజలను కష్టాలనుండి రక్షించడానికి మాత్రము డబ్బులేదనే సాకు ఈ రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వము చెప్పుచున్నది. తరువాత ఇదివరకు కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము ఈ బ్రిటిష్ పెట్టుబళ్లను, అన్నింటినీ స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని ప్రజలకు అనుకూలంగా న్యాయంగా ప్రభుత్వాని పరిపాలిస్తామని అనేక రకాలుగా చెప్పారు. కాని ఈ నాటికి బ్రిటిష్ వారి పెట్టుబళ్లన్నీ మన భరతదేశములో అట్టే అట్టే పెట్టి వారికి కావలసిన లాభాలన్నీ వారికి చేతురుస్తూ ఉన్నాయి. ఆ పెట్టుబళ్లను ఇంతవరకు స్వాధీనము చేసుకోలేదు. జమీందారీ విషయములో, జమీందారీ విధానాన్ని ఏలాటి నష్టపరిహారాన్ని ఇవ్వకుండా, రద్దుచేసి ఆక్కడి రైతులకు వీధవ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు అభిమిని పంచివెట్టి, వారికి కావలసిన వ్యవసాయపు అప్పులు తదితర సౌకర్యాలు ఏర్పాటుచేసి అవిధంగా వారిని కరువు కాటకాలనుండి రక్షించి వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికేమైన ప్రభుత్వము చెస్తున్నారా అంటే అదికూడ విమిలేదు. ఆంధ్రప్రాంతముంటే ఈ రాజాజీగారికి ఎందుకో ఇంత కడుపుమంట అర్థంకావడంలేదు. ఆంధ్రప్రాంతములో ఇదివరకు కొంత electric scheme ప్రారంభించియుండగా, ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము రాజీతుందనే సాకుతో, దానిని మధ్యలోనే ఆపివేయడం జరిగింది. ఇందులో కేవలము దురుద్దేశ్యముంటే తప్ప ఈవిధంగా ఆపివేయవలసిన అవసరములేదు. అదేరీతిగా క్రిష్ణా ఆనకట్ట విషయములోకూడా, వెంటనే ఆపనిని తీసుకొని చేయించవలసినది. దానిమూలకంగా 11 లక్షల ఎకరాలను సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చి ఆక్కడి ప్రజలకు కరువు కాటకాలు

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లేకుండా చేయడానికేమైనా ఆలోచిస్తుందా. అంటే అది కూడ ఏమీ ఆలోచించడంలేదు. ఆసలు ఆంధ్రప్రాంతములో అనేకచోట్ల వర్షాలులేక ప్రజలు నానావాదలు పడుతుంటే, అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి థానాస్యస్య ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు తరలించుక పోవడంకూడా జరుగు తుందంటే చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉంది.

“తరువాత, ఇదివరకు ఈ వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు, బీదరైతులు కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలుగా 11-40 a.m
బంజరు భూములను సాగుచేసుకొనుచూయుండగా, వారిని ఆ భూములనుండి తొలగించి ఆ భూములను రాజకీయ వాధితులకు పంచిపెట్టి వారికా భూములను కట్టపెట్టడానికి ప్రయత్నము చేశారు. బీద ప్రజలు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు ఆ భూములమీద ఆధార పడి వాటిని సాగుచేసుకొని జీవితము గడుపుకొనుచుండగా, అటువంటి బీదవారికి ఇంకా సహాయము చేసి, వారికి వ్యవసాయపు ఆశ్రయ ఇచ్చి అధికారావరోత్పత్తి కరువు నివారణకు తోడ్పడేదానికి బదులు, ఆ భూములు లాగుకొని రాజకీయ వాధితు లనే పేరుతో భాగ్యవంతులకు పెద్దవారికి కట్టి పెట్టుటయీ ప్రభుత్వము చేయవలసిన పని, ఇదేనా ప్రజాప్రభుత్వము అని అడుగుచున్నాను. ఇంకావిషయములలో, జిల్లా అధికారులకు ఒక circular కూడా పంపించారని తెలుస్తున్నది. అదేమిటంటే, లోగడ ఈ భూములను సాగుచేసుకొంటూయుండినటువంటి వారిని బలవంతంగా ఆ భూములనుండి తొలగిపొమ్మని చెప్పేదానికి బదులు, ఇది కష్టసాధ్యము కాబట్టి, వాళ్లకు penalties వేస్తే వాళ్లంతకు వాళ్ల ఆ భూములను వదలిపెట్టి పోతారని ఆ విధంగా చేయవలసిందని రహస్యంగా అధికారులకు తెలిపినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. ఉదా హరణకు సత్తెనపల్లి తాలూకాలో జమాబందీ సమయమప్పుడు నేను చూశాను. ఒక్కొక్క ఎకరాకు 50 రూపాయలు, 60 రూపాయలు చొప్పున penalties వేయ డము జరిగింది. పోరంజోకు భూములలో బీదవారు ఇళ్లు కట్టుకొనియుండేవారికి నెంటు 1 కి 3-0-0 చొప్పున 15 రూపాయలు మొదలు 30 రూపాయలు ఈ ప్రకారంగా penalties వేశారు. అక్కడ ఉన్న రెవిన్యూ ఆఫీసర్లు గ్రామ ఉద్యోగి గస్తులు ఈ విధంగా చేశారు. జమాబందీ సమయమప్పుడు అక్కడ నెల రోజులు కూర్చొని ఇవన్నీ ఖబర్లన చూచాను. అప్పుడు, అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి ఆఫీసర్లు ఈ రహస్యపు orders గురించి చెప్పారు. ఈ మాదిరి బలవంతముగా ప్రజలను భూములనుండి తొలగించడం కష్టసాధ్యం, అది జరుగదు కనుకవారికి penalties వేస్తే వాళ్లంతకువాళ్ల విడిచి పెడతారనే విషయాన్ని ఆ ఆఫీసర్లు చెప్పారు. ఈలాంటి ఆకామ పద్ధతిలో ప్రభుత్వము నడుస్తున్నది. అటువంటి ఈ ప్రభుత్వమును ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమని చెప్పాలో లేక fascist ప్రభుత్వమని చెప్పాలో బాగా ఆలోచించాలి.

“తరువాత, మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని గురించి ఆలోచిస్తే, ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టమువల్ల కల్లుగీతవాళ్లు చాలామంది నిరుద్యోగులై ఇతర వృత్తి లేక కష్టపడుచున్నారు. దీనినుంచి కేవలము పోలీసు ఆఫీసర్లు వందలకొలది వేలకొలది లంచాలు మామూలు తీసు కొనేందుకు మాత్రము బాగా ఆవకాశము ఏర్పడింది. వారి కిష్టము వచ్చినట్లు లంచాలు తీసుకొని దొంగసారాయి తయారుచేసే కేసులు విడిచిపెట్టడం జరుగుతున్నది. అయితే ఈ పోలీసువారికి మామూలు ఇవ్వకపోతేమాత్రము విపరీతంగా కేసులు పెట్టడం, శిక్షలు, జరిమానాలు వేయవడం జరుగుతుంది. కనీసము ఈ కల్లుగీతవాళ్లు కైనా ప్రత్యేకంగా పరిష్కారాని లెనెసుగాని ఇచ్చి, వారికి వస్తులు కల్పించే దానికి బదులు, జిల్లాలో ఎక్కడో కొందరికి మాత్రము permission ఇవ్వడం, మిగతావారిని విడిచిపెట్టడం జరుగుచున్నది. అయితే, ఇక్కడ తీపికల్లు పుల్లకల్లు అనే తేడా, పెట్టారు. ఈ విషయం ఎక్కడఉన్నది? పోనీ, ఈ తీపికల్లు తీసుకోదానికైనా జిల్లా

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“కాబట్టి నేను ముఖ్యంగా చెప్పనదేమంటే, అంధ రాష్ట్రము విడిపోతే పోవచ్చు, కాని ఆ సాకు పెట్టుకుండా, ఒక irrigation విషయంలోగాని, electricity విషయము లోగాని, మరే విషయములోగాని, చేయవలసినటువంటి పనులు అకివేయకుండా, వాటిని చేయవలసియున్నది. లేకపోయినట్లయితే, మాత్రము అంధ అంటే కేవలం కన్డక్టర్ గాని ఈ విధంగా అక్కడి పనులన్నీ అపివేస్తున్నారనే చెప్పవలసి వస్తుంది. ఇటువంటి విధానము విమూలము సరియైనదికాదని తెలుపుతు ఇంతటిలో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI G. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் 19 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு உபரி பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பித்திருப்பதை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச ஆணை படுகிறேன். “ பஞ்சம் போகவேண்டும். பாய்கால் வசதி அதிகம் வேண்டும், உணவு உற்பத்தி பெருகவேண்டும் ” என்ற பல தலைப்பின்கீழ் இந்த மான்யம் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்கிடையே ஆந்திர நாட்டையும் பிரிக்கவேண்டும், ஆந்திர நாட்டை பிரித்தால் நம்முடைய நிலையை (தமிழ் நாட்டின் நிலையையும்) சிந்திக்கவேண்டும், தமிழ் நாட்டின் நிலையை சபையோரும், சர்க்காரும் உணரவேண்டும். ஆந்திரம் பிரிந்தால் தமிழ் நாட்டில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா தான் உபரி ஜில்லா. அந்த ஜில்லாவில் இன்று உணவு தான்யம் சேதமாகப் படுகின்றது என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். கும்பகோணம் தாலுகா சபைப்பாடு என்ற கிராமத்தில், குத்தகைதாரரின் கோணல் புத்தியினால், 500 மூட்டைக்கு மேற்பட்ட “நெல்” சென்ற ஜப்பசி மாதத்திலிருந்து களத்திலேயே நாசமாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆரலூர், மணக்குண்டம் கிராம நிலச்சுவான்தாரின் சண்டித்தனத்தினால் 3 மாதங்களுக்கு முன் வயலில்

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அறுவடையான நெல், வயலிலும், களத்திலும் கிடந்து அழிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது! சென்ற வரவு செலவு பற்றி பேசும்போது கும்பகோணம், மாயவரம் கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசரை குறிப்பிட்டு கும்பகோணம் கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் பரவாலில்லையென்று பேசியிருக்கிறேன். மாயவரம் கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீஸ், கோர்ட் இரண்டுமே சரியாக இல்லை. இடத்திற்கும் சிபார்சுக்கும் ஏற்றவிதமாக வழிதுறையின்றி தீர்ப்புகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது! நல்ல நோக்கத்தோடு இந்த சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்த சட்டம் அங்கே நாசமாக்கப்படுகிறது. உழவர்க்கு பரிகாரம் தேடக்கூடிய இந்த சட்டம் தவறுதலான வியாக்யானத்தின் காரணமாக பாழ்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. புஞ்சைக்கு வாரம் வேண்டுமென்று தீர்ப்புக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். புஞ்சைக்கு வாரம் கொடுத்தால் நஞ்சையில் பெற்ற உபரி வருமானம் புஞ்சைக்கு போய்விடும். ஆகவே, இடது கையால் கொடுத்ததை வலது கை பெற்றுவிடும், அதனால், சட்டத்தினால் பிரயோஜனமில்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. இந்தச் சட்டம் வந்த பிறகு பல வழிகளில் மிராசுதார்கள், பெற்ற குழந்தைக்கும், இனி பெறப்போகும் குழந்தைக்கும் பாகப் பிரிவினை செய்கிறார்கள். இதை ஆதரிக்கின்றார்கள் சமரச் அதிகாரிகளும். சமரச் கோர்ட்டாரும், இத்தகைய தீர்ப்புக்களை நிறுத்தும்படி செய்யாவிட்டால் சர்க்காருடைய எண்ணம் நிச்சயமாக பாழ்பட்டுவிடுமென்று எச்சரிக்கை செய்ய விரும்புகிறேன்.

“சமரச் அதிகாரிகள் இன்னும் சில இடங்களில் வைக்கோல் பாதியென்று தீர்ப்புக்கூறுகிறார்கள். இதற்கு பக்கபலமாக வட்டம் கர்ணத்தையும், கிராம முன்சீப்பையும் சாட்சி கூற அழைக்கின்றார்கள். பெரும்பாலும் கர்ணங்கள் மிராசுதார்களிடம் வர்த்தனை பெறுபவர்கள். கிராம அதிகாரிகள் ஓரளவு பெரிய நிலச்சுவான்தார்கள். அல்லது அவர்களின் உறவினர்கள், இவர்கள் சாட்சியை நம்பி தீர்ப்பளிப்பதைவிட மிராசுதார்களையே சாட்சி சொல்ல அழைப்பதுவே மேலாக இருக்கும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் பல ஆண்டுகளாக ரிஜிஸ்டரான குத்தகை பத்திரங்கள், ரிஜிஸ்டர் ஆபீசில் இருக்கிறது. அதை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் மாவுக்கு எத்தனையெத்தனை வைக்கோலென்று கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்கள் நிச்சயமாகப் புரிந்துகொள்ளலாம். அதை விட்டு ஏதோ மனுநீதிசோழன் பரம்பரை மாதிரி நடுக்கண்டு நியாயம் தீர்க்கின்றார்கள். M.L.A.-க்கள் சொன்னாலும் அதிகாரிகள் கேட்பதில்லை M.L.A.-க்களுக்கு இந்த கட்டிடத்திற்குள் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் என்று சொல்வது, பக்கத்தில் உள்ள சகாக்கள் கனம் அங்கத்தினரென்று சொல்வது, நான் அவர்களைத் திருப்பிச் சொல்வது, ஆக அந்தக் கனமான மதிப்பு இந்த கட்டிடத்திற்குள் இருப்பதைத் தவிர கட்டிடத்திற்கு வெளியே கிடையாது. அதிலும் அதிகாரிகளிடையே கிடையாது! அதிலும் சிறப்பாக காங்கிரஸ் M.L.A.-க்களுக்கு கிடையாது! சமீபத்தில் ஆடுதறையில் வாழை விவசாயிகள் மகாநாடு நடந்தது. கனம் விவசாய மந்திரி வந்து பேசினார் பல காங்கிரஸ் M.L.A.-க்கள் அந்த கூட்டத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்தார்கள். முடிவு ஒன்றும் காணோம் மூன்று நாட்களுக்குள் கரற்றால் வாழை வீய்த்தப்பட்ட இடங்களுக்கு பகுதி வேண்டுமென்று நோட்டீஸ் கொடுக்கின்றார்கள். கொடுக்காவிட்டால் நிலத்தை விட்டு அப்புறப்படுத்தப்படுமென்று நோட்டீஸ் கொடுக்கின்றார்கள்.

“சட்டத்தில் தகராறு உள்ள இடங்களில் வியாக்யானம் செய்யுமுன் 11-50 அந்தந்த தொகுதி M.L.A.-க்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நடைமுறையையும், a.m. சட்டத்தையும் எல்லாக் கோணங்களிலிருந்தும் சமரச் அதிகாரிகள் புரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

“சில இடங்களில் குடிகள் கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசரிடம் போகாமல் சமாதானம் சமாதானம் என்று காலம் தாழ்த்தி நிலம் திரும்பிப்பெற ‘உரிய’ காலத்தை கடத்தி இருக்கின்றார்கள். இதற்கெல்லாம் உரிய பரிகாரம் தேடவேண்டும். கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்கள் சட்டத்தை மிராசுதார்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக உபயோகப்படுத்துவதை தடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆந்திரா பிரிந்த பிறகு தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கே ‘உபரி’ ஜில்லாவாக, வழங்கக்கூடிய ‘தஞ்சை’, பஞ்சத்தைப்போகக் பயன்படவேண்டுமானால், உழவர் பெரு

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மக்களும், வாழை, கொடிக்கால் விவசாய மக்களும் வாழ வகைசெய்து அவர்களுடைய நல்ல எண்ணத்தை சர்க்கார் பெறவேண்டும். அவர்கள் உற்சாகமாக வேலைசெய்ய ஊக்கம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“ ஓரளவு சட்டம் சரியாக வியாக்யானம் செய்யப்பட்ட இடங்களில் உழவர் பெருமக்கள் சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கின்றார்களென்பதை மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் நெசவாளர்கள் நிலைமை கடுமையாகவும், கொடுமையாகவும் பெருகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இந்த சட்டை ஆரம்பத் தேதியிலிருந்து நெசவாளர் பிரச்சனை பேச்சளவில் இருக்கின்றதைத் தவிர காரியத்தில் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. வேலையும் கிடையாது. தொழிலும் படுத்திவிட்டது. கையிலோ காசும் இல்லை. வேறு தொழிலும் செய்ய வசதியில்லை. அரிசி விலையோ விலும்போல் ஏறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய தொகுதியாகிய திருநாகேசுவரம், ‘திருபுவனம்’, ‘குறிச்சிமலை’ முதலிய இடங்களில் தேர்தல் காலங்களில் நல்லாழ்வுடன் இருந்தவர்கள், இன்று பரம் கேவலமான நிலைக்கு வந்து விட்டார்கள். வாழவும் வசதியின்றி, பிச்சையெடுக்கவும் பெருமை இடம் தராத காரணமாக வீட்டிலிருந்து வெளிவர வெட்கப்பட்டு ‘சாவுப் பாதையை நோக்கி வெறுவேகமாகச் சென்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நிச்சயம் பரிகாரம் செய்யவேண்டுமானால் நியாய விலைக்கடைகள் நெசவாளருள்ள இடங்களில் உடனடியாக ஏற்படுத்தியாக வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்த வருடமாவது இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை போக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், கோயில் நிலங்கள் பூராவையும் குத்தகையை ரத்து செய்து ஆங்காங்கு உள்ள குடிகளுக்கே கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் உற்பத்தி பெருகும். கோயில் மனைகளில் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கும் ‘லீஸ்களை’ இடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று மாயவரம் பந்ததல்லூரிலுள்ள ‘டிரஸ்டிகள்’, பெரு முயற்சி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். மேலும் பல வழக்குகள் தொடரத் தயாராய் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இடி பாடுகளைக் காணவிரும்பும் இந்த ‘டிரஸ்டிகளுக்கு’ சர்க்கார் நல்ல புத்தி கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த வார்த்தையுடன் இந்த ‘பட்ஜெட்டை’ ஆதரித்து எனது பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഈ സപ്തമി
 ന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിലും സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റേ അഭിവൃദ്ധി, പദ്ധതികൾക്കു വേണ്ടി വകയിരുത്തി
 ഉള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും കാരണത്തിൽ വ്യതിയാനം ഉണ്ടാകാൻ സാധ്യമാണ്. കൂടുതൽ
 ബഡ്ജറ്റു സമ്മേളനം നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണല്ലോ. എല്ലാ ബെഞ്ചുകളിലും ഉള്ള
 മെമ്പർമാർ അവരുടെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ള തൊഴിലുറക്കം, ക്ഷാമം, കൃഷി
 ക്ഷാമം, മറ്റും മറ്റും എന്തെങ്കിലും ജീവിതസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ വികസിപ്പിക്കുകയും കഴുപ്പുകൾ
 എന്നിവയെപ്പറ്റി വളരെ അധികം വിമർശനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൃഷി
 പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ബഡ്ജറ്റു സമ്മേളനത്തിനു ഇവിടെ സമ്മേളിച്ച സമയത്ത് ഗവ
 ര്മന്റേതിനെ വിമർശിക്കുന്നവർ എത്രപേരുള്ളതിനുള്ളവർ മാത്രമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ
 ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തെ ഭരണത്തിനുശേഷം ഈ സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ബെഞ്ചുകളിൽ
 നിന്നു കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് മെമ്പർമാർക്കുവേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ വളരെ അധികം വിമർശനങ്ങൾ
 മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നു. പക്ഷെ ഇന്നു നമ്മുടെ മന്ത്രിമാരുടെ പ്രസംഗവും സപ്തമി വ്യവസ്ഥ
 ക്കെടുക്കാനുള്ളതല്ല എന്നു ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഇത്രയായിട്ടും
 ഈ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു വേണ്ട പദ്ധതികൾ ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഒന്നും കൂടുതലായി
 വകയിരുത്തിയതായി കാണുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മന്ത്രിമാർ പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്
 പണിയില്ലാത്തതായി മാത്രമാണ്. പണം കൂടുതൽ ആവശ്യമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇവ പണം
 എവിടെനിന്നാണ് വരേണ്ടതു്. നാട്ടുകാരുടെ കയ്യിൽനിന്നാണ് വരേണ്ടതു്.
 പക്ഷെ ഇന്നു സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ വരുമാനങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നു വിപണനത്തിനു
 യാണ്. പക്ഷെ ഈ വിപണനത്തിലൂടെ വരുമാനത്തിനെ എത്രത്തോളം കയ്യാണു
 കിട്ടിയെന്നു കണ്ടുറപ്പാക്കേണ്ടതു് അതാണെന്നു കണ്ടുറപ്പാക്കുകയാണ്. കാരണം നാട്ടു
 കാരുടെ ജീവിതനിലവാരം അങ്ങേയറ്റം അധഃപതിച്ചതിന്റെ ഫലമായി വിപണന
 ത്തിലൂടെ വരുമാനം ഗണ്യമായ കുറവു വന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥിതി തുടരുക

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[Sri R. Krishnan]

യാണെങ്കിൽ വിപണനികരി ഇനിയും കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുവാനുള്ള സാധ്യത കമ്മിപ്പെട്ടുവരികയാണു്. ഈ നിലയിൽ നിന്നു നാട്ടുകാരെ രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ, അവരുടെ സ്ഥിതി നന്നാക്കിത്തീർക്കുവാൻ, എന്തൊരു പോംവഴിയാണു് ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഉള്ളതു് എന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ കാണുന്നില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തെ ഭ്രമണകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു അഭിമാനിക്കത്തക്കതായ എന്തൊരു നേട്ടമാണു് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്? ഭക്ഷണക്കുറവു് അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഈ നിലക്കു എങ്ങിനെയാണു് സാധ്യമാവുക എന്ന ചോദ്യത്തിന്നു യാതൊരു ഉത്തരവും നൽകാത്ത ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റാണു് ഇതെന്നു പറയാതെ യിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. നാട്ടുകാർക്കു ജോലി കൊടുക്കുവാനും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, വ്യവസായം എന്നിവ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വകയിരുത്തിക്കാണെന്നില്ല. 12 noon.

കൃഷി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട കാര്യത്തിൽ ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റു് എന്താണു് പറയുന്നതു്, ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികളെപ്പറ്റി എന്തു പറയുന്നു? പാലക്കാട് താലൂക്കിൽ മുന്തിയതന്നെ തുടങ്ങിവെച്ച ഒരു രണ്ടു ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികൾ തുടർന്നു നടത്തുവാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നതിന്നു പുറമെ മലബാറിന്നു സ ബന്ധിച്ചു പുതുതായി ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികൾ യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെയില്ല. കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി പ്രോജക്ടിനെപ്പറ്റി വളരെ അധികം പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിന്നുവേണ്ടി കുറെ അധികം സാധ്യ വകയിരുത്തിയതായും കാണുന്നു. പക്ഷെ ഈ കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി പ്രോജക്ടുകൾക്കു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും മന്ത്രിമാരുടെയും നിഗമനത്തിന്നു പ്രസംഗത്തിന്നും അനുസരിച്ചു നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഉത്സാഹം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള പ്രാപ്തിയില്ല എന്നു പല പ്രാവശ്യം പല മൈമ്പർമാരും ഇവിടെ ഉന്നയിപ്പുറത്തു് ഉള്ളതാണു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കടങ്കാരത്തിൽനിന്നും താങ്ങാൻവയ്ക്കാത്ത പാട്ടത്തിൽനിന്നും പൊറുപ്പി നൽകാതെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഭൂമിയിൽ ജന്മിമാർ ഇടപെട്ടു നന്നു തടയാതെ തീർച്ചയായും കൃഷി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുവാൻ വോക്കുന്നില്ല. ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾക്കൊണ്ടും കുറെ ഭാഗ്യകർ വാങ്ങിയതുതൊണ്ടും ജാപ്പാൻ കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായം പ്രചരിപ്പിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടും നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ വള വർദ്ധിക്കുവാൻ വോക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അഭിമാനകാരണം ഇവിടെയുള്ള ജന്മിസമ്പ്രദായമാണെന്നു ആൻ പറയാതെതന്നെ മന്ത്രിമാർക്കും എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാം. പക്ഷെ ജന്മിസമ്പ്രദായം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്തു് മുന്നോട്ടു വരികയില്ല എന്നു ചെന്നു്. കാപ്പസിക്കൻ ഹീഡർ രണ്ടുരണ്ടു ദിവസങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പു ചെയ്ത ശക്തിമത്തായ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ തഞ്ചാവൂർ ജില്ലയെ ഉദാഹരിച്ചു പറയുകയായിരുന്നു ജന്മിമാർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന പാട്ടത്തിന്റെ തോതിലുനിന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്തു് ഗണ്യമായി വെട്ടിക്കുറക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ സാധ്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ വരുമാനമാകാം എന്നു്. മലബാറിൽ ഒരു ഉദാഹരണം പറയാം, ഇതു മലയാളമന്ത്രി പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിരുന്നെ അതുകൊണ്ടും മലബാറിൽ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ ജന്മിയായ സാമൂതിരി രാജാവിന്നു ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ പാട്ടമായും മിച്ചവരമായും കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൽ ഒരു ലക്ഷമോ രണ്ടു ലക്ഷമോ പറ നെല്ല് പാട്ടമായും മിച്ചവരമായും കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൽ ഒരു ലക്ഷമോ രണ്ടു ലക്ഷമോ പറ നെല്ല് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്നു കടംബാധശൃത്തിന്നു വേണ്ടി കൊടുത്തു ബാക്കിയുള്ള നെല്ല് കടിയന്മാർക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ അതിൽ പകുതി ഗവണ്മെന്തു് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു യാതൊരു വൈചന്യവും കൂടാതെ കടിയന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കും. നാട്ടിന്റെയും നാട്ടുകാരുടെയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്തു് ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്യുമെന്നു വ്യാജോഹരം ആങ്ങൾക്കില്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിയാണെങ്കിൽ ജന്മിമാർ കടിയന്മാരെ നിരന്തരം കഴിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. ആങ്ങൾ ഇങ്ങോട്ടു വരുന്ന സമയത്തു മലബാറിന്റെ അകമാനം ശ്രദ്ധ കടിയൻ ബില്ലിനെ ലിറു നോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. ഇവിടെ കടിയന്മാരുടെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയുന്ന എം.എൽ.എ.മാർ ഉണ്ടു്. എല്ലാ കക്ഷിയിലും വെട്ടി മൈമ്പർമാരുണ്ടു്. അതേ അവസരത്തിൽ ജന്മിമാരുടെ നിവേദനങ്ങളും വന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. മന്ത്രിമാരെ കണ്ടിട്ടു അവരുടെ സ്ഥാപിതപ്പെട്ടതുകൾ നിലനിൽപ്പുവാൻ മന്ത്രിമാരെ എത്രത്തോളം പിടിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നു അറിയുവാൻവേണ്ടി ജന്മിമാരുടെ പ്രകടനീധികൾ ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ രാമനും ഉറപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു് എന്നിങ്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ജന്മിമാർക്കും കടിയന്മാർക്കും ഭോജമല്ലാത്ത രംഗത്തിൽ ആരു പൂരിയ ബില്ലു വരുവാൻ വോക്കുന്നതെന്നു പറയുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ മന്ത്രിസഭ പാസ്സാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കടിയൻ ബില്ലിന്നു കാര്യമായ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും ഈ മന്ത്രിസഭക്കു കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ കഴിയും എന്നു വ്യാജോഹരം ആങ്ങൾക്കില്ലാത്തയിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു വ്യാജോഹരം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്തുതന്നെ ആയാലും കഴിപ്പിക്കുകൾ തടങ്ങു കൃഷിക്കാർ കൃഷിചെയ്യു ജീവിക്കുവാൻ സൗകര്യം കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു ബില്ലു കൊണ്ടുവരും എന്നു ആങ്ങൾ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നു. പക്ഷെ ഇന്നു ആങ്ങൾക്കു ആ ആശം നവീകൃതപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. കർക്ക

[26th March 1953

* SRI H. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one or two urgent matters relating to my district. Litigation under the Madras General Sales Tax Act is going on between the Commercial Tax Department and the commission agents in the Bellary district. Commission agents are not liable for assessment to sales tax at all. But curiously enough, the Commercial Tax Department has been assessing them to sales tax from 1944, on the pretext that some of the conditions of the licence have been violated. The object of the Legislature is that commission agents should not be taxed. Commission agents cannot be considered to be dealers by any stretch of imagination. It is only dealers that could be taxed under the Act. Some of the commission agents filed suits and the matter went up to the High Court. There is a decision of the Division Bench of the High Court to the effect that commission agents are not liable for assessment under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, and that it is unnecessary for them to take any licence under section 8 of that Act. Subsequently, the Government filed an appeal in connexion with a case which arose in some other district and got a contrary decision. The facts of that case were entirely different from the facts relating to commission agents in the Bellary district. Since the last two years, so many people have been prosecuted and civil suits are pending in Munsif's Courts, District Courts and the High Court. The properties of some commission agents are under attachment for realization of the sales tax. When the intention of the Legislature is very clear and when there are conflicting decisions given by the Court, the Government should take immediate note and settle the matter one way or the other. I urge the Government to issue licences to those commission agents who have not taken them in view of the conflict of court decisions on payment of a small penalty.

in view of the conflict of court decisions on payment of a small penalty.

26th March 1953]

[Sri H. Ramalinga Reddi]

"The other point to which I wish to refer is with regard to the supply of electricity to my district and to Rayalaseema as a whole. The benefits of electric power have been realized even by villagers. Up to 1947, only about nine places—towns and villages—were served by electricity. The feeling in Rayalaseema is that electricity is supplied only to areas which are already developed to meet the increasing demand. If electricity is made available on an extensive scale, Rayalaseema will develop enormously and there can be no two opinions in this matter. Even on humanitarian grounds, some preference is due to this area because in many places there is no potable water and there is no prospect of tapping it. The only hope is the pumping of water from the nearest streams, and for this electricity is necessary. There is great scope for development of industries in Rayalaseema because of the abundance of cotton, oil seeds and minerals. The first step towards national regeneration is the extension of electricity on a large scale and the provision of amenities like lighting, water-supply, etc., in the villages. This will enable the cultured people and landlords to settle in villages, and make settlement in villages worthwhile because of the extra income from industries. Village industries should aim at converting raw produce into finished products, and this will retain the wealth in the villages without draining it away to urban areas. Decentralization of essential industries like the industries affecting food, cloth and housing will not only increase rural wealth but will also ensure national stability and freedom from famine. The State must boldly embark upon schemes for rural areas without expecting any return. Decentralized electricity will make the factory move to the man instead of the man leaving his land and home and moving to the factory.

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"I would like to say a few words with regard to unemployment among ex-toddy tappers in my district. There has been an agitation for getting permission to tap *neera*. Permission has not been granted so far. Before the separation of the Andhra State, I submit that the experiment may be tried in Adoni town.

"In the budget, there is no provision for rural water-supply. In the black cotton soil area of Rayalaseema, there is every need for making provision in the budget for the supply of drinking water, or the Collectors may be empowered to spend any amount from the discretionary grants placed at their disposal for the supply of drinking water."

* SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! சட்ட மன்றத்தில் நடக்கும் பட்ஜெட் விவாதத்தில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல நான் எழுந்திருக்கிறேன். பொதுவாகவே அரசாங்கத் தரப்பில் இருப்பவர்களும் சரி, எங்களைப்போல் எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்களும் சரி கருத்து வேற்றுமை இல்லாமல், பாரபட்சமற்ற தன்மையில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் தங்கள் தங்கள் தொகுதியில் மக்கள் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். பொதுவாக இன்றைய யூனான்ன குழந்தையில்தான், கஷ்டம் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் இருக்கிறதென்பதையாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. இந்த வரவு செலவு விவாதத்தின்பொழுது மாகாணம் முழுவதும் துன்பத்தில், கஷ்டத்தில் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிற

[Sri C. Kandaswami]

[26th March 1953]

தென்பதைப்பற்றி கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களே ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற கஷ்டம் தமிழ் நாட்டில் மாத்திரம் இல்லை. ஆந்திராவில் மாத்திரம் இல்லை. இந்த மாகாணம் பூராவிலுள்ள எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் இருந்து கொண்டதான் இருக்கிற தென்பதை நமது முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களே ஒப்புக்கொண்டு, அந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை நீக்க நமது ஒத்துழைப்பைத் தரும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். அங்கத்தினர் களின் ஒத்துழைப்பை எந்தத் துறையில் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்பது என்னக் குப் புரியவில்லை. கண்ணில் படும் விஷாங்களை சபையில் வந்து சொல்லாமல் எல்லாம் நன்றாக நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறதென்று ஒவ்வொருவரும் தங்களைத்தானே ஏமாற்றிக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்களா? அல்லது அரசாங்க இலாகாக்கள் எப்படி எப்படி இயங்கி வருகின்றன. அதிகாரிகள் என்னென்ன நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்கிறார்கள். எதை எதை எடுக்கத் தவறிவிடுகிறார்கள் என்பதையெல்லாம் சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்களா என்றுதான் எனக்குப் புலப்படவில்லை. அதைப்பற்றியும் அவர்கள் விளக்கமாகப் பேசவில்லை. மக்களுக்கு விரோதமாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் இயங்கி வரும்பொழுது, இந்தந்த வகையில் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் இயங்க வேண்டுமென மக்கள் நல்லில் அபிமானமுள்ள மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய நாங்கள் சொல்லும்பொழுது அதைக்கேட்க இந்தச் சர்க்கார் முன்வராத மக்களுக்கு விரோதமான காரியத்தைச் செய்யும் இந்தச் சர்க்காரை மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய நாங்கள் எப்படி ஆதரிக்க முடியும்? எங்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பை எப்படி கொடுக்கமுடியும் என்பதை நங்களே யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் ஆந்திரா பிரிவினையைப் பற்றிப் பேசும்பொழுது 'நான் பிரிவினையை எதிர்ப்பவன். இருந்தபோதிலும் இன்றைய தினம் நாட்டு மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து அதற்கு ஒரு வகையில் சம்மதிக்கிறேன்', என்பதாக ஆந்திரா பிரிவினையை எதிர்த்தும் எதிர்க்காத முறையில் பேசுகிறார்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"இப்பொழுது ஆந்திரா பிரிவினையை அவர் எதிர்க்கவில்லை."

*** SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—**"ஆந்திரா பிரிவினையை அவர் எதிர்ப்பதாக நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஹைதராபாத்தில் ஒரு பொதுக் கூட்டத்தில் பேசும் பொழுதும் கூட 'பிரிவினையை நான் எதிர்க்கின்றேன்', என்பதாகப் பேசியிருப்பதை கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே அவர் பிரிவினைத் தத்துவத்தை வெறுத்த போதிலும் கூட, இன்றைய தினம் இருக்கப்பட்ட சூழ்நிலையை மனதில் கொண்டு, உடனடியாக மாகாணம் அமைக்கப்படுவதுதான் மேல் என்று அவர் அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறார். ஆகவே சுந்தரப்பம் நிர்வாகம் செய்யும் பொழுது அந்தக் காரியத்தை உடனடியாகச் செய்வதை நல்லதாகும். மக்கள் சுபிக்ஷமாக வாழவேண்டுமென்றால் மக்களின் மனப்படியே, அவர்களின் விருப்பப்படியே அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்திச் செல்வது உசிதமாகும். இன்றையதினம் மக்கள் எப்படி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒருமுகமாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் எதைச் செய்வவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும்."

"நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் விவசாயத் துறையில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நிலைமை இன்றைய தினம் எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் அவர்கள் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை சமூகப் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் முன்னேற்றம் அடையச் செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறதென்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். மத்திய அரசாங்கம், இந்த அரசாங்கம் நமது மாகாணத்தவர்களுக்கு செய்யும் உதவிகளில் குறுக்கே நிற்க முடியாது. ஆனால் அதே சமயத்தில் எந்தவிதமான உரிமையையும் நமக்கு அளிக்காமல் நம் உரிமைக்குக் குறுக்கே அவர்கள் நின்று கொண்டிருப்பதை நாம் அனுமதிக்க முடியாது. அவர்கள் இன்றைய தினம் நமது மாகாணத்திற்குப் போதுமான நிதி

26th March 1953]

[Sri C. Kandaswami]

கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யாவிட்டால், நம் மாகாணத்தின் பொருளாதார நிலைமையைச் சமாளிப்பது என்பது முடியாத காரியமாகும். நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுமே வேண்டுமென்றால் உடனே மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் யோசனை கேட்க வேண்டுமென்று இருந்தால் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் எந்த விதமான சீர்திருத்தத்தையும் செய்ய முடியாது. இப்படி நமது உரிமைகளை அவர்களின் கையில் கொடுத்துவிட்டு நாம் உட்கார்ந்திருந்தால் நமது தேசிய வாழ்வே பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்படும். ஆகவே நமது மாகாணத்திற்கு வேண்டிய காரியங்களைச் செய்துகொண்டு, நமக்கு வேண்டிய உரிமைகளை யெல்லாம் மத்திய சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும்படியாக நமது முதல்மந்திரி அவர்கள் தக்க முறையில் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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p.m.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக போலீஸ் மானியத்தின்மீது நமது முதல்மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஏதோ தேர்தல் கூட்டத்தில் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களைத் தாக்கிப் பிரசாரம் செய்யும் தோரணையில் தான் பேசினார்கள். நாங்கள் சொல்வது என்ன? மற்ற மாகாணத்தைவிட இந்த மாகாணத்தில் மிகவும் குறைவாக போலீஸ் இனத்தில் சர்க்கார் பணம் செலவு மித்தாலும் கூட, நமது மாகாணத்திலுள்ள பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் பஞ்சத்தால் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்கு அதிகப்பணம் ஒதுக்காமல் மக்களை ஒடுக்குவதற்காக போலீஸ் இனத்தில் என் இவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்குகிறீர்கள் என்றுதான் நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். மக்கள் பட்டினியால் வாடும்பொழுது எந்த அறிவாளியும் இவ்வளவு பணம் போலீஸ் இனத்திற்கு ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லமாட்டான். இது அறிவாளிகளின் வாதம். அதைவிட்டு நாங்கள் போலீஸ் இனத்திற்குச் செலவு செய்வதை எதிர்க்கிறோம். எப்பொழுதும் கூட்டத்தை மீறிவே நாங்கள் முயற்சிப்பதால் தான் இதை குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று வாதம் செய்வதாகப் பிரசாரம் செய்வது சரியல்ல. இது நியாயம் ஆகாது. யதார்த்தத்தை, நாட்டின் உண்மையான நிலவரத்தை மனதில் புரிந்துகொள்ளாததின் விளைவேதான் இது என்று நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். மேலும் சில தினங்களுக்கு முன் ரகசிய இனங்களுக்காக சர்க்கார் இஷ்டப்படி செலவுசெய்துகொள்வதற்காக இவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே, அந்தப் பணம் எப்படி செலவாகிறது என்று கேட்குதற்கு சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருந்து சரியாகப் பதில் கொடுக்கப் படவில்லை. நான் முழு திட்டங்களையும் கேட்காவிட்டாலும்கூட ஒரு இனத்தில் ஒரு தொகை செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது என்றால் அது எப்படி செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறதென்பதை தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டியது அவசியமாகையால்தான் அதைப்பற்றிக் கேட்டோம். அதைச் சொல்லவேண்டியதும் சர்க்காரின் கடமையாகும். பொதுவாக எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் ஜனங்கள் மத்தியில் நாளுக்கு நாள் செல்வாக்கை அதிகம் அடைகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்களுடைய செல்வாக்கைக் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று பாணியில் சர்க்கார் கண்டபடி ஆத்திர உணர்ச்சியோடு எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களைத் தாக்கிப் பேசுவதை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். அது விரும்பத்தக்கதும் அல்ல. எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் 60 பேர்கள் எதிரில் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு இப்படி ஒரே கூட்டாக சர்க்காரை எதிர்த்து வரும்பொழுது போலீஸ் இனத்தை நான் எப்படிக் குறைக்க முடியுமென்று முதல் மந்திரி கேட்கிறார். இந்த 60 பேர்கள் என்பது இன்னும் மூன்று மடங்கு அதிகரித்தால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் போலீஸ் படையையும் மூன்று மடங்கு அதிகரிப்பார்கள் போலிருக்கிறது! இது சரியான முறை அல்ல. கொலைக்குற்றம் செய்தவர்களை மன்னிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் கேட்டுக்கொள்வது போலவும், அவர்களை எப்படி நான் மன்னிப்பேன் என்பதாக முதல் மந்திரி பேசுவதும் சரியல்ல. கொலைக்குற்றம் செய்தவர்களை மன்னிக்கும்படி நாங்கள் கோரவில்லை. அரசியல் கட்சிகளின் தலைவர்களை சிறையில் அடைத்து அவர்கள் வெளியிலிருந்து தங்கள் கட்சியைப்பற்றி பிரசாரம் செய்ய வசதியில்லாமல் செய்துயிரிகள். ஜனநாயக முறையில் அவர்கள் மக்களின் மத்தியில் சென்று வேலை செய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த ஒரு சமூகமான சூழ்நிலையை உண்டு பண்ணிக் கொடுங்கள் என்று தான் நாங்கள் கேட்கிறோம். அதைவிட்டு யாரோ கொலைகாரர்களை விடுதலை செய்யும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்வதாக பிரச்சனையைக் கிளப்புவது சரியல்ல. அவர்கள் கொலைக்காரர்களா இல்லையா

[Sri C. Kandaswami]

[26th March 1953]

யென்பது முதலில் விசாரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். மதுரையில் மணவாளனையும், தஞ்சாவூரில் 60 பேர்களையும் கட்டி வைத்துச் சுட்டார்களே. அதைப்பற்றி பகிரங்கமான பொது ஜன விசாரணை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதற்கு ஏன் சர்க்கார் இன்னும் முன் வரவில்லையென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். அதற்கு இந்தச் சர்க்கார் மொனம் சாதித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. குற்றவாளி யார், கொலையாளிகள் யார் என்பதை விளக்கி மக்கள் தேர்தலிலே நன்கு தீர்ப்புக்கொடுத்து விட்டார்கள். ஆகவேதான் தொழிலாளர்களின் அபிமானத்தைப் பெற்ற, விவசாயிகளின் அபிமானத்தைப் பெற்ற, பாட்டாளிகளின் அபிமானத்தைப் பெற்ற கம்யூனிஸ்டு அரசியல் கட்சித் தலைவர்கள் எல்லோரையும், யார் சிறையில் இருந்தாலும் சரி, அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும், இந்தச் சர்க்கார் விடுதலை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இரு தரப்பிலும் சரியான தோர் விசாரணை இன்னமும் நடத்தப்படாதிருக்கும்பொழுது அவர்கள் கொலைக்காரர்கள் மாதிரி எண்ணி, அவர்களை விடுதலை செய்யமாட்டோம் என்று பேசுவது சரியல்ல பென்பதைத்தான் இந்தச் சர்க்காருக்கு குறிப்பாக முதல் மந்திரிக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக எங்கள் தொகுதியைப்பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளைப் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். தென்னை மரத் தோட்டத்து விவசாயிகளைப் பற்றிக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் புயலின் காரணமாக சுமார் 40 லக்ஷம் தென்னை மரங்களுக்கு மேல் விழுந்து விட்டது. பெரிய பெரிய தென்னைத் தோப்புகள் எல்லாம் இன்றைய தினம் அழிந்து போய்விட்டன. அதனால் அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நீண்ட கால கடன் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டுமென்று பல மகாநாடுகளில் எல்லாம் தீர்மானங்கள் மூலமாக வற்புறுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், மற்றவர்களுக்கும் இதைப்பற்றி நிறைய பேசுங்கள் அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. திருத்தறைப்பூண்டி, மணஞ்சுடி போன்ற இடங்கள் இன்றைய தினம் ரொம்பவும் விவசாயிகள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். தென்னை மரங்களை ஓரொரு வருடங்களில் உடனே பயிர் செய்துவிடமுடியாது. ஆகவே முதலில் அவர்கள் பின்னை போட்டு பெரிய பெரிய தோப்புகளை எல்லாம் உடனடியாகக் கிளப்ப உதவிகரமாக சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு நீண்ட காலக் கடன் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதுமாதிரியான செளகரியம் செய்துகொடுத்தால் தான் எழை எளிய விவசாயிகள் செளகரியம் அடைவார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, இந்த சப்ளிமெண்டரி மசோதாவை அரசாங்கம் சமர்ப்பித்திருப்பதை ஆதரித்து சர்க்கார் இதில் என்ன செய்திருக்க முடியும் என்பதைப்பற்றியும் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது மோட்டார் வெகிகிளில் சுட்டம் புதிதாக வந்து, அதற்காகப் புதிய அதிகாரிகளைப் போடுவதற்காக சுமார் லட்சத்தி தொண்ணூராயிரம் ரூபாய் வேண்டுமென்று மான்யம் கோரி அதற்குச் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த செலவை எந்த அளவில் அதிகம் செய்திருக்கலாம், எந்த அளவில் குறைத்திருக்கலாம் என்பதைப்பற்றி குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த நாட்டின் நிர்வாகத்தில் முதன்மை ஸ்தானம் பெற்றது போலீஸ் நிர்வாகம்தான். போலீசாருக்கு அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்த நாட்டில் அராஜகம் தான் ஏற்படும் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் என்ன நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது? 3, 4, 5 வருஷங்களாக அங்கு வேலை பார்த்து வந்த டி.எஸ்.பி.க்களை சர்க்கின் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாகவும், சர்க்கின் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் வேலை பார்த்து வந்தவர்களை சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாகவும் மாற்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். மோட்டார் வாகன வரி இலாகாவில் அவர்கள் முன்பு வசித்து வந்த பதவிகள் இப்பொழுது இதரர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படுவதுதான் அதற்குக் காரணம். ஆனால் முன்பு போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள்தான் இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இருந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுதெல்லாம் இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு மிகவும் நன்றாக இருந்தது. இதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. இப்பொழுது போலீஸ்

26th March 1953] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

ஆபீசர்களை எடுத்துவிட்டு ரேஷன் ஆபீசர்களை நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் புதிது புதிதாக ஆபீசர்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டும் போட்டுக்கொண்டும் வருகிறார்கள். அங்கே அவர்களை போட்டு வருவதால் டி.எஸ்.பி.க்களை போடக்கூடிய இடத்தில் உதவி போலீஸ் குப்ரண்டுகளைப் போடுகிறார்கள். அவைகளுக்கு இந்த சர்க்கின் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களை போட முடியாதா? அதனுடைய போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் டிமாரலேஷனை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அனுபவம் இல்லாத போலீஸ் காரியாலயங்களைச் சேர்ந்த மாணேஜர்கள் ஜில்லா போலீஸ் குப்ரண்டுகளின் அந்தரங்கக் காரியதரிசிகளாக நியமிக்கப்படுகின்றனர். ஏதோ சிலருக்குச் சலுகைகள் காட்ட வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இவ்விதம் நடந்து வருகிறது. இதையெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் கோசல்ராம் காங்கிரஸ்காரனாக இருந்தும் காங்கிரஸ் பெஞ்சியில் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு சர்க்காரை திட்டிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறான் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சபை தலைவர் மூப் பக்தவத்சலு நாயுடு சொல்கிறார். கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களும் சாலெஞ்சு பண்ணுவதாகவும் சொன்னார். நான் அந்த சாலெஞ்சை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாம் பணம் இப்பொழுது செலவு செய்கிறோம். இந்த நிலைமையில் நாம் செலவு செய்து வருவதால் அந்த போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் அதிருப்தி அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இதற்கு ஒரு வட்டசத்தி தொண்ணூறு ரூபாய் கேட்கும்போது அந்தப் போலீஸ் இலாகாவிலிருந்து ஏன் ஆட்களை எடுத்துப் போடக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். நிர்வாகத்தை சரியாக நடத்துவதற்குத்தான் நான் யோசனை சொல்லுகிறேன். நான் சொல்வதில் தவறு ஒன்றும்மில்லை. 40 டி. எஸ். பி.க்களை சர்க்கின் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாக கீழே மாற்றினால் அவர்களுக்கு அதிருப்தி ஏற்படாதா என்று கேட்கிறேன். நீங்கள் இதை அவசியம் செய்ய வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் நல்ல அரசாங்கம் இருக்க முடியாது. நல்ல அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்த முடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது ஆபீஸ் மாணேஜர்களை அந்தரங்கக் காரியதரிசியாகப் போடப் போகிறார்கள். அதிலிருந்து என்ன தெரிகிறது? யாரோ ஒருவருக்குச் சலுகை காண்பிப்பதற்காகத்தான் இவ்விதம் நாலு ஐந்து வருஷம் வேலை பார்த்தவர்களை கீழே தள்ளுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் செய்யவந்தால் நாட்டின் போலீஸ் நிர்வாகத்தில் அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டு நாட்டிற்கு மிக மிக கெடுதல் விளைவிக்கும் என்பதை மறக்க முடியாது. இனிமேலாவது இவ்விதம் செய்யாமல் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நேற்று நான் பேசியதற்கு கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது ஏதோ கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு அதிகம் செய்து விட்டார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லியதற்கு அதை மறுத்து பதில் சொல்லும் போது அதற்காகதான் சாலெஞ்சு பண்ணுவதாகவும் சொன்னார். அதை நான் எதிர்ப்பதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறேன். அதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். அவருடைய பேச்சையே நான் இப்பொழுது வாசிக்கிறேன். கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். அவருடைய பேச்சு இன்றைய பத்திரிகையில் வெளியாக இருக்கிறது. நான் பேசும்போது குற்றம் சாட்டிப் பேசவில்லை. நான் சொன்னது எல்லாம் அவர் கோயம்பத் தூரிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள், அவருக்கு கோயம்பத்தூரைப் பற்றி நன்றாகத் தெரியும், திருநெல்வேலியைப் பற்றி எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும் என்பதாகத்தான் சொன்னேன். நான் தவறாக ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை. தன்னுடைய ஜில்லாவிற்கு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பது தவறு அல்ல என்பதற்காகத்தான் நான் நேற்று சொன்னேன். அவருடைய பேச்சில் என்ன சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ On a point of order, Sir. Is it in order for an hon. Member to reply now to points and other arguments advanced by other hon. Members or Hon. Ministers in some other connexion yesterday? ”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ இந்த உப மான்யத்தில் இல்லாததைப் பற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை.”

[26th March 1953]

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Of course, the whole debate has been going on without observing the scope of the discussion on the supplementary grants. I did not want to object to Mr. Kosalram's saying all that he wants to say. Let him say whatever he likes to say. As far as I am concerned, I should like to request hon. Members not to interrupt him.”

12-30 SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“உப மானியத்தில் இல்லாததைப்பற்றி பேச
p.m. வில்லை என்பதை நான் கனம் வி. பாலகிருஷ்ணன் அவர்களுக்கும், கனம் சி. சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். மோட்டார் வெகிகிள்ஸ் ஆக்டுக்கு ஒரு லட்சத்தி சொச்சம் ரூபாய் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பஞ்சத்திற்கு ஐம்பத்தினான்கு சொச்சம் லட்சம் ரூபாய் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலிருந்துதான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இவ்வளவு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களே, அதிலிருந்து எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கொஞ்சம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாதா என்றுதான் கேட்டேன். நான் சம்பந்தம் இல்லாமல் சொல்லவில்லை என்பதை கனம் வி. பாலகிருஷ்ணன் அவர்களுக்கு தெரியப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தப் பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்கு 54 லட்சம் சொச்சம் ரூபாய் செலவழித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது எவ்விதம் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? கோயமுத்தூர், தென் ஆற்காடு, வட ஆற்காடு, திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா முதலியவைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதில் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. ரொம்பவும் சம்பந்தத்தோடுதான் நான் பேசி இருக்கிறேன். பொறுப்பற்ற முறையில் தெரியாமல் பேசவில்லை என்பதை கனம் பாலகிருஷ்ணன் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். கனம் சுப்பிரமணியம் என்ன சொன்னார்கள்? நான் என்ன சொன்னேன்? நான் ஒரு குற்றச் சாட்டும் கொண்டுவரவில்லை. அவர் சவால் விடுவதை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவும் தயாராக இருக்கிறேன். அவருடைய ஸ்டேட்மெண்டில் என்ன—

‘Next to Rayalaseema, North Arcot was badly affected and Rupees one crore was spent. In Coimbatore where also a large area comprising Dharapuram, Udumalpet and Palladam was affected, Rs. 80 lakhs was spent.’

கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு ரூ. 80 லட்சம் செலவழித்திருக்கிறார். ஆனால் அதற்கு அடுத்தாற்போல் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா இருக்கிறது. அங்கிருந்து நான் வருகிறேன். ஸ்ரீ சுவாமிநாதன் ராமனாதபுரத்திலிருந்து வருகிறார். அவர் ராமனாதபுரத்தைப்பற்றிதான் சொல்லுவார். நான் திருநெல்வேலியைப்பற்றி தான் சொல்லுவேன். மதுரையிலிருந்து வரும் மெம்பர் மதுரையைப்பற்றித்தான் சொல்லுவார். அதே மாதிரி அவருடைய ஜில்லா வாகிய கோயமுத்தூரைப்பற்றி சொல்ல ஆரம்பித்தேன். உடனே சவால் விடுகிறார். அவருடைய ஜில்லாவிற்கு 80 லட்சம் செலவழித்திருக்கிறார். அவருடைய ஜில்லாவிற்கு அடுத்தாற்போல் உள்ள ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு என்ன செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். திருநெல்வேலியிலும் தான் பஞ்சம், மதுரையிலும்தான் பஞ்சம், ராமனாதபுரத்திலும்தான் பஞ்சம், வட ஆற்காட்டிலும் பஞ்சம்தான். ஆகவே, ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் செலவு செய்திருப்பதில் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது என்றும் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவை பாராமுகமாக பார்த்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றுதான் சொன்னேன். உங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலும் உண்மையாகவே பஞ்சம் இருக்கலாம். உங்கள் ஜில்லாவை நீங்கள் நேரில் பார்த்திருக்கிறீர்கள். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவை நீங்கள் நேரில் பார்க்கவில்லை. நாங்கள் பார்த்த மாதிரி எங்கள் ஜில்லாவை நீங்கள் பார்த்திருந்தால் நிச்சயமாக கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவைவிட எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்கு அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்திருப்பீர்கள். அடுத்தாற்போல் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு கிராண்டு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது அவைகளுக்குக் கொடுத்திருப்பதைப் பார்த்தாலும் பாரபட்சமாகக் கொடுத்திருப்பது தெரியும். சில ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு முழு கிராண்டும்கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த மாதிரி கொடுத்திருப்பதைப் பார்த்தாலும் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கொடுத்திருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் அதிலும் பாராமுகமாக இருப்பது தெரியும். ஒரு வேலையைச் செய்ததாக இருந்தால் அதை நல்ல முறையில் செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் நன்றாக அரசாங்கம் நடக்கிறது என்று

26th March 1953] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

சொல்லுவார்கள். இத்தகைய அரசாங்கம் வேண்டாம் என்றுதான் சொல்லுகிறோம். நானும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்தான். காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் நாட்டில் நல்ல முறையில் நடக்கவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொருவரும் சொல்லும் யோசனைகளைக் கேட்கவேண்டும். ‘உங்கள் யோசனைகள் வேண்டாம். சர்வாதி காரியாக இருப்போம்’ என்றால் அதற்கு நாங்கள் விடமாட்டோம் என்பதாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI SOMASUNDARA GOUNDER :—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்போது என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவை பொறுத்த வரையில் குறை பாடுகளை சொல்வதற்கு ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். என்னுடைய தொகுதியாகிய வந்த வாகியில் சில பாகத்தில் மழையற்று மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமான நிலையில் உள்ளார்கள் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் களுக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். அவர்களும் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு ரிப்போர்ட்டும் செய்து இருக்கிறார்கள். ஜனங்கள் குடிதண்ணீர் இன்றி மிகுந்த கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவித்து வருகிறார்கள். இப்படி கஷ்டப்படும் ஜனங்களுக்கு தக்காவிக் கடன்களோ சில லோன் வகையறுக்களோ அவசியம் தரவேண்டும். அதுவும் தவிர நமது ஜில்லாவிலே சில பாகங்களிலே ரொம்பவும் பஞ்சம் நீடித்து இருக்கிறது. அவைகளுக்கும் ஆங்காங்கே கஞ்சி தொட்டிகள் திறந்து வைக்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக இதை கவனிக்கவேண்டு மென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தவிர விவசாயிகளுக்கு நீண்ட காலக் கடனும், தக்காவிக் கடனும் கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியே இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேன். செய்யாற்றில் சேரம் பட்டுக்கருகில் ஒரு அணையை கட்டினால் 40-50 கிராமம் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்ய ஏதுவாகும். ஷே அணையை கட்டும்படியாக அரசாங்கத்தை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். 50 கிராமங்களுக்கு உணவு உற்பத்திக்குவேண்டிய வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் எரி, குளம், கிணறு போன்றவைகளை வெட்டி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வந்தவாசி தாலுகாவுக்கும் அப்படியே செய்து கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வயலூர் கோட்டுப்பாக்கம், அரசம் பட்டு இன்னும் சில கிராமங்களுக்கும் ரோட்டு அவசியம் புதுப்பித்தல் வேண்டும். ஜில்லா டி.எஸ்.பி. அவர்களைப்பார்த்து சில விஷயங்களை பொதுநன்மையை எண்ணி தெரிவிக்கப்போனேன். நானாவாவென்று அசட்டையாகத் தெரிவித்தார். அரசாங்கம் இதை கண்டிக்கவும்.

“குறிப்பாக பஞ்சத்தரல் ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக் கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குப் புஞ்சை நஞ்சை வரி வஜா செய்யவேண்டு மென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு நலனுக்காக அவர்கள் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு அரைச்சம்பள உதவி செய்யுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளு ள்ளேன். ஸ்கூல்கள் இல்லாமல் ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண் டிருக்கிறார்கள். செய்யாறிலும், வந்தவாசியிலும் டிகரையினிங் பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதாவது சில ஹைஸ் ஸ்கூல்களில் மாறுதல்கள் இல்லாமல் 10, 12, 13 வருஷக்காலமாக வைத்துக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். 1, 2, 4 மாதத்தில் சர்க்கார் சில ஆசிரியர்களை மாறு தல் செய்வது சரியல்ல என்று அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளு கிறேன். நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டத்தை செய்துக்கொடுத்தால்தான் விவசாயிகள் ரொம்பவும் கேஷமும் அடைவார்களென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகி ரேன். ஜனங்கள் நோயால் மிகுந்த கஷ்டத்திற்குள்ளாகிறார்கள். ஆதலால் அரசாங்கம் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியை 4, 5, மைலுக்குள் ஏற்படுத்திக்கொடுக்கு மாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜனங்களிடத்திலிருந்து புகார்கள் வருவ தால்தான் இதை கவனித்துச் செய்யுமாறு வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“14, 20, 21 தேதிகளில் சபைத் தலைவர், உதவிச் சபைத் தலைவர் என்னைப் பேசக்கூட அனுமதிக்காதது பற்றி வருத்தம் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்களுடைய பிரக்காவில் இருக்கும் மக்களைப்பற்றி பேசினால்தானே அவர்கள் குறைகள் தெரியும். சபையின் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டு வந்தால்தானே அவர்களுடைய சுய கஷ்டங்களை அரசாங்கம் நீக்க முடியும்.

[Sri Somasundara Gounder] [26th March 1953]

“ ஏற்கெனவே கிணறுகள் வெட்ட மானியம் கொடுத்ததுபோல் அரசாங்கம் திரும்பியும் கிணறு வெட்டுவதற்கு மானியம் கொடுக்கும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். விவசாயிகளுக்கு பலவித சலுகைகள் அளிக்கப் படவில்லை என்று கிராமங்களில் பேசிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய கருவி ஆயில் இன்சின், விதை முதலியவைகளைப் பருவ காலங்களில் களுக்கு முன்னமே கொடுத்தால் விவசாயத்தை பருவக் காலங்களில் ஆரம்பிப்பார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். சாலவேடு பிரக்காவில் அதிகமான பஞ்சமானதால் அவ்விடத்தில் அரசாங்க கமிட்டிகள் நேரில் பார்வை”செய்து மக்களுக்குவேண்டிய உணவு, உடை கொடுத்து சகாயம் செய்யவேண்டும். தென்னூர், தேசூர், மருதநாடு இந்த லயன்களுக்கு விவசாயத்திற்கு மின்சாரம் அவசியம் உடனடியாக கொடுக்கும்படி அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய சிற்றூரையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12-40
P.m.

*SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL :—“ அத்தியட்ச, ఈ సజ్జీమెంటు డిమాండు

లపై మాట్లాడుతూ కొన్ని విషయాలు మనవి చేయదలచుకొన్నాను. మనకు స్వాతంత్ర్యం లభించి దాదాపు 6 ఏళ్లుయింది. ఈలోపల ముగ్గురు గవర్నర్లు మన రాష్ట్రాన్ని పాలించారు. ఈ ప్రధాని నాల్గవవారు. ఆర్థిక శాఖామంత్రి రెండవవారు. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రజలపద్దనంచి పన్నులమూలంగా డబ్బు వసూలుచేసి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఖర్చుచేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా ఖర్చు చేయడంలో వెనుకబడిన జాతులపట్ల ప్రదేశాలపట్ల ప్రభుత్వం హెచ్చుతగ్గ చూపాలని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. నేను విశాఖ పట్నం జిల్లాలోని గూడెం విజెస్సీకి చెందినవాడను. మా విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతం 1,800 ల చదురులు మైళ్ళ విస్తీర్ణం గల సువిశాలమైన భూభాగం. సముద్ర మట్టానికి మూడువేల అడుగుల ఎత్తుగల కొండ ప్రాంతం. అడవులలోను, కొండలలోయలలోను నివసించే మా కొండజాతి ప్రజలు అనేక విధాల వెనుకబడివున్నారు. నాగరిక ద్రవం చానికి వారికి గల సంబంధాలు చాలా తక్కువ. రాకపోకల సౌకర్యాలు లేనేలేవని చెప్పాలి. 100, 150 మైళ్ళ కాళినడకన వెళ్ళవలసిన పరిస్థితులలో వారున్నారు. ఎటువంటి రాకపోకల సౌకర్యాలు లేవు. ఈ కారణంచేత వారు ఆనారోగ్యమైన పరిస్థితులలోనే ఎక్కువ భాదలకు గురి అవుతున్నారు. మలేరియా, న్యూమోనియా వ్యాధులతో ప్రజలు బాధపడుతున్నారు. చాలామంది యీ వ్యాధులవల్ల చనిపోతున్నారు. వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు ఎంతమాత్రం లేవు. నేను ఈ శాసన సభకు 1946 నుంచి సభ్యుడుగా ఉన్నాను. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం మాప్రజలగోడు ప్రభుత్వం వారికి వినిపిస్తూనే వున్నాను. రోగాలవల్ల మా కొండజాతి ప్రజలు పడుతున్న భాదలు వారికి విన్నవిస్తూనే వున్నాను. ఆయినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధా చూపడం లేదు. రోగనివారణకు కావలసిన వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతంలో లభ్యం కాకపోవడంవల్ల ప్రజలు చనిపోతున్నారు. కాబట్టి కనీసం 15 మైళ్ళ దూరానికైనా ఒక్క డిస్పెన్సరీ చొప్పున విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రతి బడ్జెటు సమావేశంలోను మా ఎజెన్సీ ప్రజలగోడు యిక్కడ వినిపిస్తూనే వున్నాను. కాని ఎంతమాత్రం ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధ చూపడంలేదు. దురదృష్టవశాత్తూ మా ప్రజలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు విస్మరించారని చెప్పవలసినచిన్నందుకు విచారించుచున్నాను. రాకపోక సౌకర్యాలు లేనందు వల్ల ప్రజలు చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారు. కృత్రిమ-పెథలసగ మధ్య రోడ్ నిర్మించుటకుగాను ప్రభుత్వంవారు 5 లక్షల రూపాయలు శాంక్షా చేశారు. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం యీ పనికిగాను బడ్జెట్ అంచనాలలో 50 వేల రూపాయలు చూపుతూనే వున్నాను. కాని పనిమాత్రం జరగడంలేదు. సంవత్సరం ఆఖరున 50 వేల రూపాయలు ప్రభుత్వానికి సరెండరు చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ రోడ్డుపని 1951 వ సంవత్సరానికి ఆయి

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పోయివుండవలసినది. కాని యంతవరకు ఎంతమాత్రం పనిజరుగకపోవడం చాలా విచారకరమైనటువంటి విషయం. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ విషయమై శృద్ధ తీసుకోవాలి. ఈ రోడ్ పని ఇన్వెస్టిగేషన్ నిమిత్తం అడవి ప్రాంతాలలోనికి కాలినడకన పోవలసి వుండుటచేత హెవీ డిపార్టుమెంట్ వారు, పి. డబ్ల్యు.డి. వారు ఈ రోడ్ నిర్మాణ విషయమై ఎట్టి కృషి చేయడంలేదు. ఇకముందైన ప్రభుత్వంవారు శృద్ధ తీసుకొని యీ పనిని త్వరలో పూర్తిచేస్తారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను.

“మా విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా ప్రజలు ఈ సంవత్సరం కరువువల్ల చాలా ఇబ్బందులకు గురి అవుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఔషధ నివారణకుగాను పనులు ప్రారంభించి వేద జనానికి సహాయపడవలసినదని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. మా విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో లభ్యమయ్యే వస్తువులను అమ్మకొనుటకు సరియైన సౌకర్యాలు లేవు. రాకపోక సదుపాయాలు లేనందువల్ల యీ వస్తువులను అమ్మకొనడం చాలా కష్టమైపోతుంది. అందువల్ల విజెస్సీలోని ముఖ్య కేంద్రాలలో సంతలను ఏర్పాటుచేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం కొద్ది కాలంలో నిర్మాణం కాబోతుంది. ఈ సాకు చూసుకొని ప్రభుత్వంవారు మా విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలోని పనులను నిలిపివేయవద్దని కోరుతున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడుటకు ముందుగానే యీ పనులన్నింటిని పూర్తిచేయవలసినదని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. పెద్దూరు ప్రైవేట్ యొక్క అభివృద్ధికై కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారుకూడా కొన్ని గ్రాంటులను యిచ్చారు. ఈ గ్రాంటులను సక్రమంగా వినియోగించవలసినదని విజెస్సీ కొండజాతి ప్రజలను అభివృద్ధిపరచవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విన్నవించుకొంటున్నాను.

“మా విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో సాహిబ్షా ఆమలులోలేదు. అయినప్పటికీ నల్ల మందు సరిగా లభ్యంకావడంలేదు. నల్లమందు దొరకకపోవడంవల్ల అక్కడి ప్రజలు రక్తగృహణివంటి రోగములకు గురియై చనిపోతున్నారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం వారు గుర్తించి నల్లమందు లభ్యమయ్యేటట్లు చూడవలసినదని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. మా విజెస్సీ కొండజాతి ప్రజలు చాలా అమాయకులు. వదవురారు. ఆకారణం చేత వల్లపు ప్రాంతాలనుంచి వచ్చేవారినిచూచి పరుగెత్తుకొనిపోతు అమాయక స్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో విద్య, వైద్య, రాకపోక సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసిన మంత్రిగారికి వివరించేస్తున్నాను. మా ప్రాంతాలలో వర్సటాజ్ చేయాలంటే కాని సడకన ప్రయాణంచేయవలసివున్నది కాబట్టి మంత్రులవెళ్ళూ ఆ ప్రాంతాలకు రావడం లేదు. రెండేండ్ల క్రిందట ఒక మంత్రిగారు వర్సటాజ్ కార్యక్రమం చేసుకొన్నారు. కాని కాళిప్రయాణంచేయాలని తెలుసుకొని కార్యక్రమాన్ని రద్దుచేసుకొన్నారు. మా ప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజల స్థితిగతులు తెలుసుకోడానికి మంత్రులు స్వయంగా రావాలని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అది అతి దుర్లభమైన ప్రదేశం అని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించి విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజలపట్ల దయపహించి రాకపోక సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. విజెస్సీ ప్రైవేటువారి అభివృద్ధికి పాటుపడవలసినదని, విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో విద్య, వైద్య, రాకపోక సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసిన ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తిరిగి విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI O. CHENGAM PILLAI :—“கனம் உதவிச் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லா, பொன்னேரி தாலுகாவில் குசத்தலை ஆறு ஒன்று வருகிறது. அதை சீமாவரத்தண்டை குறுக்கே அணைக்கடி நான்கு கிராமங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்கிறது. வல்லூர், அதிப்பட்டு, நந்தியாக்கம், மீஞ்சூர் ஆகிய நான்கு கிராமங்களுக்கும் பாய்கிறது. இந்த கிராமங்களுக்கு ஏரி கிடையாது. தாங்களே இருக்கிறது. அதற்குப் பத்து வருஷ காலமாய்

[Sri O. Chengam Pillai] [26th March 1953]

ரிப்பேர் கிடையாது. ரிப்பேர் செய்ய உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக் கோருகிறேன். பூண்டி அணைக்கட்டில் கழிந்துவரும் ஜலம் கிராமம் கிராமமாய் பாய்கிறது. அந்த ஜலத்தை ஆற்றங்கரை ஓரத்தில் இருக்கும் விவசாயிகள் மிஷின்வைத்து ஜலத்தை எடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். மிஷின்களை வைக்காமல் தடைபடுத்த ஏற்பாடுசெய்ய வேண்டுமாய்க் கோருகிறேன். சாவி ஏற்படுவதால் அந்த அணைக்கட்டு 1½ அடி உயரம் தூக்கினால் அதிக நிலம் சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியும். இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் எடுத்துக்கூறும் குறைகளை இந்த நேரத்திலேயே மறந்து விடாமல் இது விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் அக்கரை காட்டி உடனடியாகப் பரிசாரம் தேடிவைக்கவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் பொறுப்பு.

“பல ஏரிகள் மராமத்து செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமாகும். புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில் சாகுபடி செய்தால் உடனே அவைகளைக் காலிசெய்யச் சொல்லி நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். பஞ்சத்தால் ஏற்கெனவே ஏழை எளியவர்கள் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 50, 100 என்று அபராதம் வேறு போடுகிறார்கள். இது மாதிரியாக போரம் அபராதத்தை யெல்லாம் தள்ளிவிட சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். போன வருஷம் பொன்னேரி தாலுகாவில் சிலம் பத்தாருக்கு மூவாயிரம், நாலாயிரம் என்று செலவு செய்தார்கள். ஆனால், இந்த வருஷம் செய்யவில்லைவென்று தெரிகிறது. இதையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் சிறுஞ்சையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12-50
P.m.

* SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first I would like to say a few words in regard to the famine in Rayalaseema and the steps which the Government have taken up till now, and the ways and means of giving temporary relief in those parts. We are passing through the third year of famine in Rayalaseema, and especially in my constituency, it is the third continuous year. Due to the failure of seasonal rains and continuous drought, the problem of supplying drinking water has become acute. Even last year lorries had to be employed in our taluk to supply water, from places three or four miles distant, for drinking and also for cattle. This year the state of affairs has gone worse, and up till now, I fear the Government have not taken sufficient steps to meet the emergency. As regards relief works and gruel centres, they are stopped since four or five months back, with a promise that they would be reopened when necessity arose. As it is the third continuous year of famine, the purchasing power of the people is nil, and their resistance power also has appreciably gone down. The people are on the verge of starvation, and, I fear, if the Government will not take early steps, their position will go out of control. I would request Government to immediately start relief works and concentrate more on relief works rather than render help in the shape of giving loans as subsistence loans or takkavi loans. Last year in our district large sums were spent more on giving loans than on starting relief works. This will reduce the number of people going to gruel centres. I request Government to start more relief works and also open more gruel centres.

“ As regards the gruel centres which were opened for weavers, they are, unfortunately, confined to urban areas, that is, major panchayats and municipalities. In Rayalaseema most of the weavers are scattered or living in rural parts. So the benefit does not accrue

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to them. So, I request Government, so far as scarcity areas are concerned, both in Rayalaseema and in Tamil Nad, to open gruel centres for weavers in rural parts.

“As regards public health, in our taluk there are many places where malaria is rampant. Up till now, in spite of so many representations and also investigations, anti-malarial measures are not taken at all. I request Government to make a beginning in this direction.

“Regarding the administration of the Police department, I had to bitterly complain against the inefficiency and corruption in the department in Anantapur district. Due to their taking sides and due to corruption and inefficiency, so many murders have taken place. I fear, if the offenders are not brought to book, murders will go on increasing. At Timmanapalle, due to the inefficiency of the police, murders have taken place. When the Chief Minister had been to Anantapur, the people of this village gave him a memorandum on this. But, unfortunately, nothing has been done. Now Reserve Police are kept there, and in spite of this, people are not feeling safe in that village. It is the inefficiency or negligence of the police officials that has resulted in murders and lot of suffering to the people in that place.

“There is one other point, Sir, namely, house-breakings and thefts. These are taking place on a very large scale. These are being carried on on a large scale in Pulivendla, Tadpatri and Anantapur taluks. Recently the house of a Circle Inspector of Police was broken open and about Rs. 6,000 worth of articles was stolen. In broad day-light murder has taken place in Tadpatri, and I think up till now nothing tangible has come out in the shape of investigation, etc. These are all taking place, because I believe—not only I but most of the people believe—that the lower ranks in the Police department are hand in glove with this gang. Unless the Government take early steps to remedy these things, I fear crime will increase.

“As regards electricity, Sir, I would like to make mention about the new rule relating to contributions from the ryots for extensions. If this rule is rigidly enforced, I think in Rayalaseema and also in backward areas, where the economic conditions of the people are bad, the only chance of getting benefit from electricity connexions for irrigation purposes will be denied. So, I request the Government to divide the areas into two categories, namely, areas in which the ryots can afford to pay contributions and other areas where the ryots cannot afford to pay.

“As regards the Tadpatri Thermal Station, I would like to say that certain applications were sent 1½ years back. The Thermal station was working at a loss of Rs. 30,000 per annum. Up till now, no investigation has been taken up. If the Government can spend Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ lakhs, the ryots will be benefited. The ryots are very eager to take electricity if supply can be extended to 10 miles and above. But, unfortunately, even investigations have not been

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made. I only request Government to make early investigations and save at least this Rs. 30,000 loss which is being incurred by them by this thermal station.

“As regards Prohibition, Sir, I am one of those who believe and strongly support the Prohibition policy. I too know the failings and the drawbacks in the execution of this Prohibition policy. As one who is interested and who has also devoted much of my time for the successful working of this Prohibition Act, I know there are many failings on the part of the Prohibition staff. One important drawback or defect is the terrible corruption in this department. We have moved the very highest authorities (when Mr. Omandur Ramaswami Reddiyar was in the Government) in the matter of illicit arrack trade being carried on by organized parties. Corruption should be put down in this department, because it is one of the most paying departments for the officials to make huge sums of money. Unless corruption is put down, Prohibition will not be completely successful. Large quantities of jaggery unfit for human consumption are being imported into this State from East Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Hospet, etc., for the sole purpose of illicit distillation. The jaggery is prepared out of molasses, that is, liquid jaggery.”

(Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair at this stage.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member's time is up. The hon. Member Sri Appu will now speak.”

1 p.m. * SRI A. APPU :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to speak. Member after Member from our district has been speaking on different subjects on the floor of this House. We have been giving detailed accounts of the miseries and pitiable conditions prevailing in our district. But I am sorry to submit that our appeals are not heard at all. There is acute unemployment and there is starvation. People are suffering very much. Crops have failed in our district. As a result, very little food is available in our district. The food that we get in our district is very bad in quality. When I put certain questions in this regard to the Hon. the Food Minister, he replied that all available foodgrains were being sent there, that they were being examined at the sources with regard to their quality and that only good quality grains were being sent to our district. But in practice we are getting food of only very bad quality. I do not want to repeat what my hon. Friends have been saying on the floor of this House. I would only appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister to have some sympathy for us. I want to submit that whatever we have represented is true and I make a solemn prayer that our appeals should be heard.

“As regards relief measures in our district, nothing has been spent on this account. My hon. Friend Sri Kosalram pointed out that about Rs. 80 lakhs had been spent in the Coimbatore district on relief measures. Coimbatore is a very rich district and when

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compared to it, ours is a very poor district indeed. I would humbly request the Hon. the Finance Minister who belongs to our neighbouring district to have sympathy for us and help us.

"Coming to the question of medical aid, in my constituency there are 20 big villages but there is not even a single dispensary. I led a deputation day before yesterday to the Hon. the Minister for Health. He was very kind to us and promised to help us. I am sure that he will be able to do something for us.

"As regards roads, there are no village roads at all in my constituency. We have been making repeated requests in this regard but they have not been heard. As a result, we have formed committees in villages and we have opened several village roads. In two or three instances, we have handed over the roads to the charge of district boards but they have not been able to spend even a single pie on their maintenance. So, I led a deputation to the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration and he also said that he would sympathetically consider our request. I hope he will be able to comply with our request.

"I must say a word about Harijan Uplift. I have already said in my speech on the Address of the Governor that the Harijans in my district are in the worst condition in the whole State. Our Government want to abolish untouchability, but there is 'unapproachability' in our district. I am sorry to submit that practically nothing has been done for the uplift of Harijans in our district. For the past several years no wells have been sunk for supplying drinking-water to them. They have not been properly encouraged in the matter of education also. Although there are a few Harijan Graduates in my district, they have not been given suitable appointments. They are serving as Co-operative Inspectors and so on.

"Then, a word about Prohibition. Prohibition is not at all working satisfactorily in our district. Whisky, brandy, toddy, everything is available in the town of Calicut. Even fermented toddy is sold openly. All these things should be checked carefully.

"Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity."

* SRI K. MALAKONDAYYA :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, ఈ బడ్జెటు సమావేశ సందర్భములో జరిగే చర్చ అంతా చూస్తే, సామాన్య ప్రజానీకానికి అంత ఎక్కువ ఉపయోగకరమేమిట్లుగా కనపడుతున్నది. వై.పె.చు, యీ బడ్జెటులోని సొమ్ము ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఖర్చు పెట్టటమనేది, సామాన్య ప్రజానీకముయొక్క వాళ్ళ కొట్టడానికే ఉపయోగించేట్లుగా పాగా లేలిపోయింది. మరొక విషయము ఏమిటంటే యీ పది పదిహేను రోజులనుంచి జరిగే చర్చలనుబట్టి చూస్తే, మన పార్లమెంటు యిచ్చే టుటువంటి జవాబులనుబట్టి చూస్తే, రాష్ట్రములో వచ్చే డబ్బు సామాన్య ప్రజలకొరకు ఖర్చు పెట్టకుండా పెద్ద పెద్ద ఉద్యోగస్తులు, పోలీసు అధికార్లు యింకా యితర ఉద్యోగస్తులకు లభించేట్లుగా, డబ్బు కేటాయించి ఉపయోగించుకొనే పద్ధతిని యీ బడ్జెటును వ్యాసు చేయించుకొంటున్నారు. అంతేగాని రాష్ట్రములోని పేద ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగించేట్లు కన్పించలేదు. బడ్జెటులో హరిజనులకొరకు ఆర్.వై.మూడు లక్షల

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రూపాయలు ప్రభుత్వంవారు కేటాయించారు. ఇప్పటికి నాలుగు, అయిదు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి యీ రోజువరకూ హరిజనుల సమస్య ఎంతవరకు పరిష్కరించారు. ఇక మీదటగూడా యీ డబ్బు యీ హరిజనులకే ప్రయోగిస్తారని ఎక్కడ కనబడుతులేదు. అట్లా ఉపయోగిస్తారనే సమ్యక్తము లేకుండా యున్నది. హరిజనులలో ఏ విధమైన మార్పుగాని, ఏలాటి అభివృద్ధిగాని, ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేకూర్చినట్లు కనబడదు. ఈ ఆరవైవూడు లక్షల రూపాయలతో ఇక ముందైనా ఏలాటి అభివృద్ధి చేయబోతారని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇదివరకు చెయ్యనిది, యిక్కిలీదేనైనను యీ హరిజనులకు చేస్తారని సమ్యక్తము ఎక్కడ ఉంది! శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు యీ హరిజనులకు ఎంతో ఉపయోగమయిన సౌకర్యాలు చేశామంటున్నారు. సౌకర్యాలేవో వివరించమని అడుగుతున్నాను. వాళ్లకు భూములు యిచ్చారా? ఇళ్లు కట్టకొనేటందుకు, ఫోటాలు యిచ్చారా? మరేమి చేశారు? వాళ్ల స్వాధీనములో ఉన్న భూములుకూడా ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనపరచుకొని, దానికులకు భూమివున్న వాళ్లకు కట్టిపెట్టే యోచనలన్ని చేస్తున్నారు. ఇంకకంటే అన్యాయము యింకను ఏమీ చేయదలచుకున్నారో చేయమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. చివరకు యీ హరిజనులకు యిల్లు వాకిలిగూడ లేకుండా ప్రభుత్వమువారు కర్రపుచేశారు. 1936 వ సంవత్సరమునుంచి యీ హరిజన సమస్య పరిష్కారము చేయనేలేదు. రాష్ట్రములో పేదవాళ్లవద్దనుంచి, హరిజనులవద్దనుంచి, భూములు లాగుకొని, ప్రభుత్వము నిరుద్యోగ సమస్య ఎక్కడచేశారు.

“ఇంతేకాకుండా రాష్ట్రములో చేనేత పారిశ్రామికలకుగూడా యీ నిరుద్యోగ సమస్య పీల్చిపిప్పి చేస్తున్నది. ఇప్పటికి రెండు మూడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి యీ నిరుద్యోగ సమస్య ప్రభుత్వమువారి చేతులలో నలుగుతున్నదేనని యింతవరకు ఏ విధంగాను పరిష్కరించబడలేదు. వైగా, బడ్డెటు సమావేశంలో సభ్యులు చాలా మంది యీ విషయాలు పెక్కుసార్లు ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తెచ్చినను, ఏదో విధంగా కళ్లనీళ్లు తుడిచే సమాధానాలు ప్రభుత్వమువారు యివ్వడమేగాని, వారి సమస్య పూర్తిగాను ఖచితముగాను లేవ్విడిచిపెట్టలేదు. హరిజనులు, చేనేత పారిశ్రామికలు, తదితర పేద ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వమువల్ల ఏదో సహాయము లభిస్తుందని యిప్పటికి ఎంతో కాలంగా ఆశించుకొనియున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు బడ్డెటువేయడం, డబ్బు కేటాయించడం, వారి స్వభావాలకు ఏర్పాటు చేసుకోవటం, చివరకు యీ పేదవాళ్లకు అన్యాయము జరగడం, అన్నియుకూడ జరుగుతున్నది. చివరకు యీ విషయములు పత్రికలలో గూడా ప్రకటింపబడ్డవి. రాష్ట్రములోని పేద ప్రజలకు, హరిజనులకు, చేనేత పారిశ్రామికలకు ప్రభుత్వం, ఆ మేలుచేశాము, యీ మేలుచేశాము, యింకా చేయదలచున్నాము అని చెప్పటమేగాని, నిజంగాచేసిన మేలు ఏమీలేదు. ఇప్పటికైనా ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ పేద ప్రజలను యీ నిరుద్యోగ సమస్య పరిష్కరిస్తారని ఆశస్తూ యింతటికో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

1-10
P.m.

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, we have participated in two budgets in this one year. The Hon. Finance Minister has had a very hard time in both cases. Because, he came forward at a time when we were facing a crisis in both periods. He came with a budget in June, that is middle of last year, and this year he came forward with a budget which is not complete, as there is going to be the division of this State. So, the unsettled state of affairs has had its effect on both the budgets and I hope that at least the next budget that we are going to

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have in separate Assemblies will turn to be a full-fledged budget which will give us greater relief than the one which has been given this year.

“Famine is the major question that has been facing us and we have found ourselves in a tight corner last year as well as this year. When I see this supplementary budget that has been placed before us, I find that quite a large number of extra allocations of expenditure have been made generally for the ordinary expenditure that is taking place in our State. The district administration, the police administration, the jail administration and the State Legislature and the Heads of States are the main items that have been eating away a major portion of our resources and it will be one of our important tasks to see that expenditure under these heads is reduced as far as possible. Unless we are able to reduce our expenditure to suit the days in which we are living and the account that we are able to give on the Revenue side, I am afraid we will not be able to adjust our budget properly and increase the allotment for capital expenditure. The same kind of administration that has been going on in the past few years has also continued this year. It is surprising to note in the budget that has been placed before us that the expenditure under the Police head has considerably increased. We expected that expenditure under at least that head will be reduced this year. I think we are asked to pass a sum of Rs. 69,91,000 under this head. Why should they ask for such a large sum? This is the explanation that they give: ‘This large expenditure is due to movement of Armed Reserves, Special Armed Police and Malabar Police to disturbed localities’. The police expenditure has been so heavy and the police movements have been so fast that sometimes when the policemen have no work they begin to raid the villages under some pretext and harass the poor villagers. There have been many complaints about the misbehaviour of the policemen in a number of places. It has been the repeated request of the Members of this House that the categories of Malabar Police, Special Armed Police and Armed Reserves should be abolished and all of them discharged from service so that we may have the regular police only. If this is done, the police atrocities will be reduced to some extent. I hope that the division of the State into two will give us a chance of abolishing all these categories so that we may be able to reduce the expenditure under this head and increase the allotment under the head ‘Capital Expenditure’. In the same way, we find an increase in expenditure under the head ‘District Administration’. This morning during question hour it was stated that there has been an increase in the number of Gazetted officers from 24 to 36 in Pudukkottai which has been taken over by the Madras State. It is regrettable to note this increase in the number of bigger officials. Sir, I am of the view that quite a number of unimportant departments can very well be abolished. Again, I express the hope that the division of the State will provide us an opportunity to reduce the number of departments so that we can reduce expenditure on a number of items.

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“ When we are going to face a new state of affairs, I request the Government—this has been the request made by the Members of this House quite often and which has also been replied to quite often—to create a friendly atmosphere by releasing all the political prisoners. I wish to state that this is the time for the Government to do this. Last time, there was a question on this matter. Under unsettled conditions, quite a number of incidents have taken place on both sides. We have been telling that both sides were responsible for these. After all, who are these political prisoners? Both sides have to share responsibility. However, there has been some controversy over this question for a long time and I don't think the Government should enter that controversy at this stage. They should look at the realities of the situation under the changed conditions in which we are, under the changed atmosphere in which we are functioning and under the changed political conditions in which we are going to divide. They must take these things into consideration and see that all the political prisoners, whether they have been engaged on violent activities or otherwise, are released without any further delay.

“ There is another request which I wish to make to the Government. A few days back, about 80 persons or so have been arrested in Tadepalligudem in connexion with the incidents that took place at the time of the agitation for the Andhra State. These incidents, which took place one after another at the height of excitement, need not be taken into consideration now. By so doing, let them not create a poisonous atmosphere at this juncture.

“ Sir, I have nothing more to say in particular, because I find there is lack of interest in the House now. The Government are naturally feeling that the same points are being repeated often and often. Except the people sitting there recording the speeches, except the Hon. Speaker and Hon. Deputy Speaker and of course except the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition, who is not here just now, all of us do not sit here continuously. We sometimes go out and come back after some rest. Under these circumstances, the whole thing appears to be somewhat artificial.

“ I do not want to be too long, except to make a small request. We have made this request even last year. I request the Government to look into this matter at least this year. There has been a suggestion even last year that at least some good chairs should be provided to newspapermen, who are sitting here from morning till evening. They are having most uncomfortable seats now. I found this yesterday when I was sitting there myself for two or three hours.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The hon. Member has no reason to sit there.” (Laughter.)

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ I am sorry, Sir. I did not know that and it was also not pointed out to me. Because of the uncomfortable seats provided for them, they are finding it very difficult to sit there from morning till evening. There is not even

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elbow room. If the Government spend a little more in providing them comfortable and good seats, it will not be a waste. I request the Government to look into the matter and provide comfortable seats for these people. With these few remarks, I think we can agree to the passing of this Demand. We all expect that the next budget of both the States will afford greater relief to the people. Sir, let me conclude my speech by expressing the hope that a friendly atmosphere will be created within the coming six months, i.e., from now till the actual division takes place, and it will be such as to help the future relations between the people of the two States and their activities in various fields. Let me also express the hope that both the States will work in a competitive spirit so that each may compete with the other to push forward development programmes which must create an atmosphere in which we can assure the people that we will really be able to do great jobs to enhance their economic status." (Cheers.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Before I call upon the Hon. the Leader of the House to reply, I wish to give certain particulars for the information of the House, regarding the composition of the Legislatures of the new States. This morning, the House will remember, I congratulated the Andhra Members of the House on the announcement of the Prime Minister of India. After this, several Members came to me and asked for the strength of the residuary State Legislature. I may inform the House that it will contain 231 Members, including the nominated Member, Mr. Fernandez. The Andhra State Assembly will have 140 Members, including three Members from Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg. The Mysore State Assembly will get four Members. The position of one Member from Bellary taluk is undecided. The total now comes to 376, the present strength of the Madras Assembly. As regards the Andhra State Assembly, Srikakulam will send 15 Members, Visakhapatnam 14, East Godavari 16, West Godavari 12, Krishna 12, Guntur 18, Nellore 13, Kurnool 8, Cuddapah 8, Anantapur 9, Bellary 3 and Chittoor 12.

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"About old Members of the House, I must point out that my friend Mr. Koti Reddi is the father of the House. Mr. Koti Reddi first became Member in 1923 and Mr. K. Varadachari and Mr. K. Shanmugham have been in this House since 1937. Mr. Latchanna, Mr. Bala Narayana Reddi, Mr. Venkateswarlu, Mr. Sangam Naidu, Mr. Veeranna Padal and Mr. Appa Rao were in the last Assembly only. Of course, we are losing such an elderly gentleman as Mr. Koti Reddi but he will be of great use to the new Andhra Assembly."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you have given some information about the composition of the new Assemblies, I feel, as Leader of the House, I should pay my respects to Mr. Koti Reddi, the oldest Member of the House, and I am sure that he will play a worthy part in the new Andhra State administration. I wish him well and I hope he will continue

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in the new Assembly for a considerably long time and give the benefit of his valuable experience to that body as also in other fields of activity.

“ Sir, to-day the atmosphere is surcharged with reactions to the announcement made in the House of the People yesterday by the Prime Minister so that the debate here has become a little bit unreal if you will pardon me for saying so.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is because of the enthusiasm in the matter.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, it is but natural that there is enthusiasm over the announcement. I would like to tell you, Sir, that this is the first time in this Legislature that we are discussing a supplementary grant. Therefore, if we have gone off the mark so far as the scope of the discussion goes, it is due to our inexperience. Even though you pointed out at the beginning of the discussion the scope of it, still it has been very difficult for us to restrict ourselves within that limit. As a matter of fact, even to-day we have had a sort of a general Budget debate.

“ Sir, certain points have been raised which I would like to meet. The first is with reference to the provision made for payment of compensation to zamindars. Pointed reference was made to this question and it was stated that this should be stopped in view of the fact that there is so much expenditure on famine relief works. Sir, there is an explanation given in the statement itself in this connexion. We have already deposited a certain percentage of the compensation with the tribunals. Later we found that in respect of certain people compensation had not been deposited because of certain proceedings in the High Court or because notifications were issued only during the current year. We cannot adopt a discriminatory policy of not paying only to these persons. With regard to the general question whether compensation should be paid and how it should be paid and all that, that may be gone into by the respective Legislatures of the new States. Let them reconsider the question and take decisions. But at present we are committed to certain things and we are bound to stand by those commitments and honour them. If we want to get out of the commitments, of course there are courses open to us. But as long as those commitments stand we should try to fulfil them. It is only for this purpose that we have deposited so far to the tune of 4.16 crores of rupees. Under the existing law we are bound to deposit at least 50 per cent of the compensation amount with the tribunal. For the balance we have taken power to deposit it by way of bonds. What the nature of those bonds should be—whether they should be negotiable or non-negotiable should be considered and the question is under consideration still. We have not taken a decision. As soon as it is taken the balance amount will be paid in the form of bonds. Of course, there will be time enough for hon. Members to raise this question again when it comes up for consideration

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when the final Budget is adopted by the new Governments. Then, perhaps final decisions may be taken with regard to the question of policy.

“ With reference to the other points raised, I am afraid they are of a general nature and they will not as a matter of fact cover any of the grants which have been explained in the statement furnished to hon. Members. But still I would like to answer one charge which has been made against the Minister for Public Works. ‘ In spite of the fact that he happens to be a Telugu Minister,’ the charge goes on, ‘ he has not been energetic enough to see that the Krishna regulator-cum-road bridge is sanctioned.’ I think reference has been made to certain Press reports in the dailies, about a statement said to have been made by the Deputy Minister in charge of Transport at the Centre that he has not received the recommendations of this Government. I do not know when that statement was made. (Sri T. Nagi Reddi : ‘ Three days ago.’) I may assure this House that as far as this Government are concerned, we have accepted the regulator-cum-road bridge scheme and forwarded it to the Central Government for their approval. Their approval is necessary because without it we cannot take up the work. It takes some time for papers to reach Ministers. First it goes to the Secretariat, it is examined there by the various departments and then it goes before the Minister and naturally it takes some time for the paper to reach the Minister concerned. As soon as the approval of the Central Government is received, effective and active steps will be taken for the purpose of executing that scheme. Whether it will be possible to begin it before the partition or not I cannot say. But, even if the approval is obtained before partition, we won’t be able to take up the work because investigation will take some time. So it will be purely the responsibility of the Andhra Government to execute it as expeditiously as possible, and I am sure they will take all immediate steps to see that the scheme is executed as early as possible.

1-30
p.m.

“ In regard to famine, it has generally been stated that famine is prevalent in almost all the districts and complaints have been made that particular areas have not been attended to properly and expeditiously. We are doing our best under the existing circumstances and if we are not able to do anything better, that is because of the existing circumstances. I already explained to the House replying to the general debate that we were finding it very difficult to take final decisions in certain matters because of the partition and the transition period through which we are passing. All sorts of suspicions arise sometimes, quite unnecessarily, that things are being done with certain prejudices, and naturally we have to avoid all those things and we are trying to avoid them as best as we can. But famine relief cannot wait for partition. So I give this assurance to this House that we will take effective and immediate steps wherever they are necessary. In this it should be realized that the people concerned with their respective areas are likely, even unconsciously, to feel that distress in their areas

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is greater than in other areas, because it is a subjective feeling. When we are put to certain difficulties, we feel them much more than the difficulties of others. In the same way, when it is in our own area, perhaps because of the subjective feeling, we are likely to have some exaggerated notions even of this distress. That is why we ask our impartial officers to go and make a report. Taking into consideration the other representations made by the popular representatives and also comparing them with the reports sent by the officers who are trained in these matters, we try to take an impartial decision. So much so, wherever it is necessary, we send relief immediately and priorities have to be allocated only on that basis. After following the discussion in this House, I am sure you will agree that every hon. Member has pressed that distress is very acute in his own area and in his own district and that is why I say it becomes very difficult for the Government to take immediate decisions. That is why we have to wait for the Collectors' reports or for some Member of the Board of Revenue to tour the area and then only we can take decisions. We are trying our best to see that distress amongst the people is relieved to as great an extent as possible and I am sure all the hon. Members will give their co-operation in this attempt, especially during this transition period of six months. We will certainly look into all the representations made on the floor of the House and compare them with the other reports submitted by the District Collectors and other officers. Once again I wish to give this assurance that, as far as famine is concerned, the partition will not stand in the way, because distress of the people cannot wait till partition and we will have to take immediate relief measures.

“ My friend Mr. P. Venkateswarlu reminds me about the release of all the political prisoners. I agree that, as far as his party is concerned they will be very glad to have all their comrades who have been working with them and who have been in jail for some offence or other during the last few years, released. There is nothing surprising about it. But unfortunately, to take a decision with regard to this also, I am afraid, it is a bit difficult. I do not know how the Chief Minister is going to react to this appeal. But I feel it to be my duty to express my reaction. The Andhra Government-to-come should not make this charge that we have made conditions in the Andhra area difficult by releasing all these prisoners. That charge is likely to be made, I tell you, especially after seeing some of the statements of persons who have been collaborating with the Communist Party till very recently. That is why we have to be a little bit cautious. It is not for want of sympathy on the part of the Hon. Chief Minister. As far as I am concerned, the Members may say that I am taking a partisan view and I do not mind it. But charges will be made that C.R. is against the Andhra State and he wants to sabotage it and that is why he has begun releasing all these prisoners to create chaos so that there may not be orderly and stable Government in the new State. Therefore we have to be very cautious in this matter whatever be our sympathies and attitudes. That is

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my reaction and I do not know what the final decision of the Chief Minister will be, because he is the person chiefly concerned with that. That is my view and I have expressed this to him also. Therefore people should not misunderstand that we have not been able to release all the prisoners. I am told by the Hon. Minister in charge of Law that more than half the prisoners have already been released. Out of the 200 and odd prisoners who have been convicted and who are undergoing trial, more than 100 have already been released. In respect of the other 100 prisoners, now that a decision has been taken that there should be partition, I am afraid we will have to be a little more cautious and we cannot take the same liberal attitude which we have been taking so far. (Interruption by Sri P. Venkateswarlu.) Of course, I know Mr. Pattabhirama Rao. He is very generous and he will immediately order the release of all the prisoners. But the charges I have mentioned above will be made. That is why I said we have to be a little more cautious about it. I am sure, in any event when the Andhra State comes into existence, people who will be taking charge of the affairs of that State will be most anxious to create conditions favourable for the working of a stable and just Government there. Taking that into view, I am sure they will take a just decision and do whatever is necessary under the circumstances existing in that State. We should not prejudge the issues. As Mr. Nagi Reddi put it, during the next six months anyhow we have to work together so that there may be a smooth and friendly partition. I am sure the two States will become stronger because they will be more compact and better-knit areas also. In that sense, I am sure the suggestion of Mr. Nagi Reddi that the expenditure on administration should be reduced to a very great extent, will be possible of implementation. Unless we are able to do it, it won't be possible to balance the budgets and that will be the task of the Finance Minister of the residuary State as well as of the New Andhra State. I am sure the respective Governments will take immediate steps to minimise the expenditure on administration so that funds may be available for development of the residuary area as well as the Andhra area. I am very thankful to Mr. Nagi Reddi—I think he is the acting Leader of the Opposition to-day—or whoever is the acting Leader of the Opposition . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Yes, Mr. Nagi Reddi is the Leader of the Opposition to-day.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ I am thankful to Mr. Nagi Reddi for giving us co-operation as the acting Leader of the Opposition. I am glad also for the sentiments he expressed, and I heartily reciprocate those sentiments. I am sure that in the days to come, there will be greater and greater cordiality between the two States and that there will be greater and greater field for co-operation.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.

1-40
p.m.

